

LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1954

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
H. R. 5805
MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
AND THE JUDICIARY BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1954, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1954

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 1:40 p. m., pursuant to call, in room F-37, the Capitol, Hon. Karl E. Mundt (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Mundt and Smith.

LEGISLATIVE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENTS OF VERNER W. CLAPP, ACTING LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE; AND FREDERICK H. WAGMAN, DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Senator MUNDT. This will be the first meeting of the Legislative and Judiciary Subcommittee. We expect to get into our hearings next week and I take it that you are going to testify just about the Legislative Reference Service, not the Library of Congress generally?

Mr. CLAPP. We will, if you permit, sir. We have submitted to you a letter dated July 3, 1953. Dr. Griffith will testify, with your permission, on the third item listed here which is described more fully on page 7 of the letter.

Senator MUNDT. Very well. The rest of the Library's facilities will be discussed at some later meeting.

Mr. CLAPP. As I understand it; yes, sir.

Senator SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I have an appointment in my office at 2 o'clock and, if I leave, it is not because I do not appreciate the discussion but because I have to leave. If you continue into the afternoon, I will come back.

Senator MUNDT. You may proceed, Doctor, in your own way, and tell us what you have in mind.

Mr. GRIFFITH. This is, of course, a subject on which those of you who are in receipt of our end product can speak of as well as I can. I want to start, if I may, by indicating the effect of the House action:

HOUSE ACTION

Senator MUNDT. Would you first of all epitomize the House action?

Mr. GRIFFITH. The figure granted is \$866,300. This is in place of

a consolidation of two items in the previous year not strictly comparable with any one item, amounting to a total of \$881,600. What we have been asked to do is to absorb \$15,000 for the free photo duplication service which we have been running, and also \$300 for communications.

In addition, we have been asked to absorb \$20,121 of mandatory ingrade increases and Government Printing Office increased costs on the digest of public general bills.

The figure then needed to retain the 1952-53 staff level, the level prior to July 1, is \$901,721, in order to have the same sized staff, the same photo duplication facilities, and the digest of public general bills.

Effect of the House cut and the failure to grant the sum for the increased printing costs and the ingrades will be to cut the positions on our staff from 151 to 143, a net reduction of 8. This is peculiarly difficult in the light of the probability that the second session of the Congress will have a much heavier agenda than the first session. As you are aware, a very large number of items have been left over for the second session. Normally the second session of a Congress has 10 percent more business than the first session as far as we are concerned.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

In addition, we need \$65,179 to cover 20 positions for part of the year; that is, from December on, roughly, on an average, and we need this because already we have been in a very serious jam. We have had to refuse several important inquiries, and what is equivalent to refusing others, we have been unable to accept the deadlines necessary to fulfill them and be useful.

And, of course, we have had to give in many instances quite inadequate replies. When reports were requested, we have had to send books with markers.

Relative to the 1952-51, which was the date of the last increase, this chart will tell you the story more easily than any words of mine. The important lines are the second line and the dotted line at the bottom. The second line takes out from the increase those inquiries that are answered very quickly over the telephone and includes only the inquiries which are made a matter of record and research.

WORKLOAD

You will note that since 1947 we have more than doubled our workload and have had only a 22-percent increase in staff.

In March of this year for the first time, we handled within the month over 7,000 inquiries—in 1 month. We had 1 week with 2,000 inquiries in a single week. Many of those were minor, but on a comparable basis that was by a considerable margin the heaviest load we have ever had.

That was the time at which in this year in some parts of the service, there was a near paralysis in delay of reply.

Senator MUNDT. How much fluidity do you have in your staff arrangements so that in the first 6 months of a session when you get most of your inquiries you can have extra people working, and in the last 6 months your work would be substantially reduced?

Mr. GRIFFITH. We concentrate our annual leave in the second half. We fill no vacancies unless it is one at the telephone or something that is indispensable to the ordinary operations, regardless of load. We do what we can to prepare for the next session. We do what we can to farm out staff to committees at their expense if there is any opportunity for them to take them on leave of absence from us. Last year was the first year in which Congress was out of session for 5 months since I have been here, so it is a somewhat new experience. This year, we shall go into a second half with a somewhat reduced staff, using all of these devices that I mentioned, and the proposals here do not call for these additions to the staff for the increased workload until 2 or 3 weeks before the first of January, to allow for a breaking-in time. They are not for the full year.

I would be very happy to give this undertaking to the committee. That is to say, that we would take on next session only in such a fashion and with such a limitation in the cost for the following year that would not exceed this additional amount which we are now asking. That is, you would not be asked to provide for that staff for the entire year that we recruited for the partial year.

We will do that through not filling vacancies and through making some of the staff temporary, typists and reference librarians at the lowest level that can grind out the quantity of work.

PERSONNEL ON LOAN

Senator SMITH. How many people do you have on loan from the Library to Congress, either to committees or individuals with reimbursement and without reimbursement?

Mr. GRIFFITH. We have none at the present moment with reimbursement. As of the 30th of June, the last one came back with reimbursement from the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

So, at the moment, we have none.

Senator SMITH. What happens to that reimbursement? Is that credited to your account?

Mr. GRIFFITH. We use the reimbursement to engage temporary staff to maintain the service as reasonably intact as we can for the sake of the corresponding committee of the other House and for the individual members. We have a large enough operation so that we can have a staff pool with a certain interchangeability between people.

Senator MUNDT. What is the purport of this statement in the House report which indicates that you are loaning people to committees without reimbursement? I think that you said you had none.

Mr. GRIFFITH. That we are not loaning to committees without reimbursement. We are doing extensive work for committees. Our present policy is to take on any ordinary inquiry from a committee unless it involves the time of a member of our staff for more than a relatively brief period.

INQUIRIES FROM CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

We will take on any inquiry from the committee if there is no deadline; in other words, if we can use it as fill-in work between sessions. If a committee asks us for the exclusive use of a member of our staff

for a period of, shall we say, 2 months, we then ask the committee to find the funds, and the House Administration Committee has supported us in that.

Senator MUNDT. What is your breakoff? If they ask you for exclusive use of someone to do research for 6 weeks, you do not charge?

Mr. GRIFFITH. The breaking point would depend to some extent on the time of year. I am sorry that it is not completely regularized, but the House committee has refused to make a hard and fast rule and has made the determining factor whether or not it took the person out of circulation for the demands.

Senator SMITH. It seems to me that we know what this amounts to if some committees are using this legislative reference service a great deal and other committees are not. It is a little unfair to charge it all to the Library. It seems to me that there ought to be charge to the committees.

Senator MUNDT. I think that you are right. It seems that there should be some kind of criterion to apply to the various requests which are treated so that they are treated with something resembling the same kind of response.

Mr. GRIFFITH. I hope I made it clear that it would be a matter of less urgency when Congress is not in session, as to whether we took a big job for a committee and whether it was at the peak time of Congress.

Senator MUNDT. I mean when the Congress is not in session it is an altogether different situation, but I do think that perhaps you should give thought and possibly produce some recommendations concerning a set of standards to be applied to all committees alike at times when the Congress is in session. I think that that would simplify your problem and would also meet the point that Mrs. Smith made.

Mr. GRIFFITH. The Committee on House Administration has such a paper before it, and I have requested of Senator Jenner a hearing on the problem with the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Senator SMITH. I remember that I did ask some questions down there and you brought up some figures for me. It has always troubled me a great deal. It is a good service and is not made use of by many and is abused by others. It seems to me that, so long as Members of the Senate and House know that it is available and have equal opportunity, it is all right, but if some of the newer or less aggressive members are not taking advantage of the service, and a few of the Members are using it to supplement their own payrolls, there ought to be some change made.

Senator MUNDT. Well, the doctor has a chart, and I was surprised that there are not very many who do not use it.

Mr. GRIFFITH. There are none who do not use it.

Senator SMITH. It has changed a good deal in the last 2 years, has it not?

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INQUIRIES

Mr. GRIFFITH. The average for each Senator is now in the neighborhood of 115 recorded inquiries. That leaves out all the telephone calls that are quickly answered.

Senator SMITH. Telephone calls which are quickly answered are very important to the offices and, while they seem to be unimportant, they take a great deal of time. Just telephoning takes a great deal of time.

Mr. GRIFFITH. But statistically, it does not pay us to record them by Members' names.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. Chairman, I think we can assure the Senator that we are very conscious of this problem and are trying to work out an equitable scheme with the committees concerned.

Senator MUNDT. I do not see anything on the chart which would indicate that the individual Members of Congress are suffering from failing to use it or that any of them is using it overextensively. I think that the problem grows out of the committee use.

Mr. GRIFFITH. They are perhaps suffering no more and no less than the committees. That is, there are occasions when there is a jam in which both committees and individual Members miss out on deadlines or have inferior work. We try to treat Members and committees identically and, if a committee ties up an individual staff member, ask them to pay for it.

Senator MUNDT. That is my point. If a committee ties up an individual staff member for X number of days, whatever you consider it should be, I think that if you had a rule to apply to all committees, it would work more smoothly than if you have to give different committees different answers.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE FUNDS

Mr. GRIFFITH. It should be borne in mind, Senator, that only committees, as you know, that have special funds for special investigations have ordinarily unearmarked money which they could use for such reimbursement. If they have filled their normal staff quota and have an overflow but have not requested additional money, they have no way in which they could reimburse us and the reorganization act did contemplate when it limited this that the Legislative Reference Service would be a reserve pool for the committees without additional expenditure, and one of the reasons why the committees were held by the reorganization act to a maximum of four people of professional grade was that it was understood that they were to have us to count on as a reserve pool for both Houses.

We are not operating outside the law. We are operating within the intent of the law, but we have not the adequate resources to carry out the full intent.

I have only this point to make: That the committee will wonder why, in a year of economy, this call for additional funds is made. The reason is that the Members of the two Houses have called on us for additional work, and we have been able, through economies and greater efficiency and a more experienced staff, to increase very considerably the number of inquiries handled by each member of our staff, but we cannot go as far as to have a workload more than doubled with only about one-fifth of the increase.

HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator MUNDT. What did you request from the House?

Mr. GRIFFITH. Substantially the same amount that we are requesting from you, which is \$967,200. There is a travel item eliminated there, so it was \$967,200, what we are requesting of you, and from the House, it was \$970,200.

Senator MUNDT. What did the House give you?

Mr. GRIFFITH. \$866,300.

Senator MUNDT. Most of that was for photostating?

Mr. GRIFFITH. \$15,000 was photostating. Most of this is for personnel.

Senator MUNDT. You asked for \$970,200 and got \$866,300?

Mr. GRIFFITH. They gave no breakdown of the \$866,300.

Senator MUNDT. \$15,000 was for photostating?

Mr. GRIFFITH. Yes. The difference between the \$866,300 and what we are requesting from the Senate is \$100,900 made up of \$15,000 for free photo duplication, \$300 for communications, \$20,121 for in-grade increases for present staff, and increased printing costs, and \$65,479 for 20 additional positions including \$1,000 for consultants' fees, an increase of 8 percent in the appropriation to cover an increase in workload anticipated and realized since our last addition to the staff of 24 percent.

We are proposing an 8-percent increase in staff to handle 24-percent increase in workload.

The new positions requested are as follows:

	Gross	Net ¹
Adding to the fields covered by senior specialists:		
2 GS-15 senior specialists in money and banking, and industrial organization.....	\$21,600	\$16,200
1 GS-5 research assistant.....	3,410	2,558
Total (3).....	25,010	18,758
For increased workload:		
1 GS-11 legal analyst.....	5,940	4,455
1 GS-9 legal analyst.....	5,060	3,795
1 GS-7 foreign affairs analyst.....	4,205	3,154
1 GS-5 foreign affairs analyst.....	3,410	2,558
1 GS-5 social science analyst.....	3,410	2,558
1 GS-5 junior economist.....	3,410	2,558
1 GS-5 reference librarian.....	3,410	2,558
3 GS-4 reference assistants.....	9,525	7,143
1 GS-4 records clerk.....	3,175	2,381
5 GS-3 clerk-typists.....	14,750	11,061
1 CPC-3 messenger.....	2,552	1,914
Total (17).....	58,847	44,135
Subtotal (20).....	83,857	62,893
Lapse adjustment.....		1,586
Increase for consultant services.....		1,000
Total.....		65,479

¹ Gross annual cost of positions less 25 percent for delayed recruiting.

Senator MUNDT. As I understand it, the stationery room which does the servicing of the Senate Office Building has recently put in some photostatic service and is able to provide that service.

Senator SMITH. I think it pays for the cost or something of the kind. I had a lot of photostating done recently and paid for some material, but the work is done as a service.

PURPOSE OF PHOTOSTATING SERVICES

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. Chairman, the real purpose of this photostating is to permit the Legislative Reference Service to send quickly excerpts from newspapers and magazines instead of sending the original. Instead of sending a thick volume of the Saturday Evening Post, we send a photostatic sheet. This item of \$15,000 is a great saving all the way around.

Although it provides free photostating to Members of Congress, in a sense it is a saving to the body politic. It saves the volumes; it saves the handling in the Members' offices, and saves binding eventually. Although there is this photostatic service in the Senate, this one is also needed.

Senator MUNDT. It is needed especially for the newspapers and magazines because it is hard to keep track of them when you get them.

Mr. CLAPP. And we have made arrangements with the publishers of many newspapers and periodicals to permit us to make these photostats without violating the copyright laws. On the one hand, we are the guardians of the copyright and in another way we have to find ways to get around it.

Senator SMITH. Do you do any great number of photostats?

Mr. GRIFFITH. We have a metered service. On the House side, it is not to exceed \$50 per member per year.

Senator SMITH. Are they ever known to pay beyond \$50?

Mr. GRIFFITH. No, but they do not get their photostats.

Mr. CLAPP. They have paid beyond that.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Yes, but they paid for their personal photostating. In any event, this is the official photostating.

Mr. CLAPP. What distinction do you make between individuals and committees?

Mr. GRIFFITH. On committees no annual limit. No committee can order in excess of \$25 at one time.

Senator MUNDT. What is the cost per page?

Mr. GRIFFITH. Thirty cents.

COMMUNICATIONS

Senator MUNDT. I do not think that there is any question that the photostatic item should be restored. Your next item is \$300 for communications.

Mr. GRIFFITH. That is the postage and telephone, long distance telephone. I want to be fair, Senator. The House has not earmarked this \$866,300 for any special item. We would have to absorb the cost.

Senator SMITH. Did they earmark the cut?

Mr. GRIFFITH. They did not earmark the cut, no.

Senator MUNDT. Have you anything further?

Mr. GRIFFITH. I have one further point for the record. This appealed a great deal to the House Administration Committee and caused them to give unanimous, bipartisan endorsement to the high figure. They have the responsibility for the subcommittee on accounts, and they have been exercising that responsibility in such a fashion as to induce many of the committees of the House to use the facilities of the legislative reference if they have special funds, and they

have found that it is much less expensive to engage our experienced staff for a month or two than to go out and recruit new staffs.

Congressman LeCompte brought to the attention of the committee the fact that they could continue to do that only if legislative reference had an adequate staff to which they could refer these committees.

Senator MUNDT. Do you mean that the House Administrative Committee favored the higher figure as against the appropriations committee?

Mr. GRIFFITH. The House Administration Committee presented the higher figure in our behalf on the basis of a thorough investigation. The House Administration Committee in its own investigation without our intervention discovered that the committees could use our staff at one-third of the cost that it would have incurred in recruiting a new staff or a staff on a temporary basis for special investigations;

VOICE OF AMERICA INVESTIGATION

You may be aware that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has just completed an investigation of the Voice of America. Almost all of their supplementary staff are engaged from our staff and then reverted to us, and I know that that committee turned back on the first of January, \$25,000 of unexpended funds which they had planned for use for personnel, which was an economy made possible by use of our staff as a reserve pool.

Senator MUNDT. Did they pay for your staff?

Mr. GRIFFITH. Yes, they paid for it.

Senator MUNDT. About how much do you take in in reimbursements?

Mr. GRIFFITH. It averages \$30,000 in a year, and with that \$30,000, we engage supplementary or temporary staff according to the needs of the time. It does not figure in this appropriation.

Senator MUNDT. Do you think there is any merit to this warning sign that the House committee runs up about some committees which apparently do not follow this policy of reimbursement?

Mr. GRIFFITH. We would appreciate it very much if the responsible committees, the Rules and Administration Committee of the Senate and the Committee on House Administration over their signature would give us affirmative instructions on this matter. I do not believe that it will amount to any considerable amount. Most committees through negotiation do reimburse.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Smith, I think we should have in our report something analogous to that, and perhaps something a little stronger pointing out that these other committees might set up some criteria.

The CLERK. If they ask for a man for a period of time, then you ask for a reimbursement, but there is a lot of work that you have to do for the committees under the law?

Mr. GRIFFITH. Of course, and under the law, we should be in a position to earmark such a man. From the practical standpoint, we are not.

Senator MUNDT. We do not want to curtail the service to committees in any way.

Mr. GRIFFITH. That is some of the most valuable work we do from the standpoint of Congress.

Senator MUNDT. We want all committees treated alike.

1952 REQUESTS HANDLED

Mr. GRIFFITH. In 1952, we handled over 3,000 requests from the committees. I think about 10 of them were reimbursed and I doubt if more than 4 or 5 others should have been, in the spirit of the reorganization bill.

The CLERK. We could cover it if we report to the effect that where committees ask and use the services of certain members of your staff for a period of time exceeding so much, we would feel that you should be reimbursed.

Senator MUNDT. That is what I had in mind, so that you will have some standard by which to go.

Have you anything else, Doctor?

LANGUAGE CHANGE

Mr. GRIFFITH. There is a question of the change of language to authorize the publication of reports.

Mr. CLAPP. It is on the last page, page 13 of the letter of July 3, 1953. Perhaps that letter might be inserted for the record.

Senator MUNDT. Yes; it may be inserted.

(The letter referred to follows:)

JULY 3, 1953.

HON. KARL E. MUNDT,

*Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR MUNDT: In addition to the items the restoration of which the Library has requested in my letter to you of July 3, 1953, we would like to bring to your attention for such action as you see fit the request which we have received from a number of members to prepare summaries on important legislation. Letters requesting such summaries have been received from yourself (May 11, 1953), Senator Purtell, Senator Green, and others.

Should the committee wish the Legislative Reference Service to prepare such summaries it will be necessary to include a change of language in the part of the bill referring to the Legislative Reference Service. In this event, we suggest the addition of the following clause, page 18, line 24:

"Unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration or the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration."

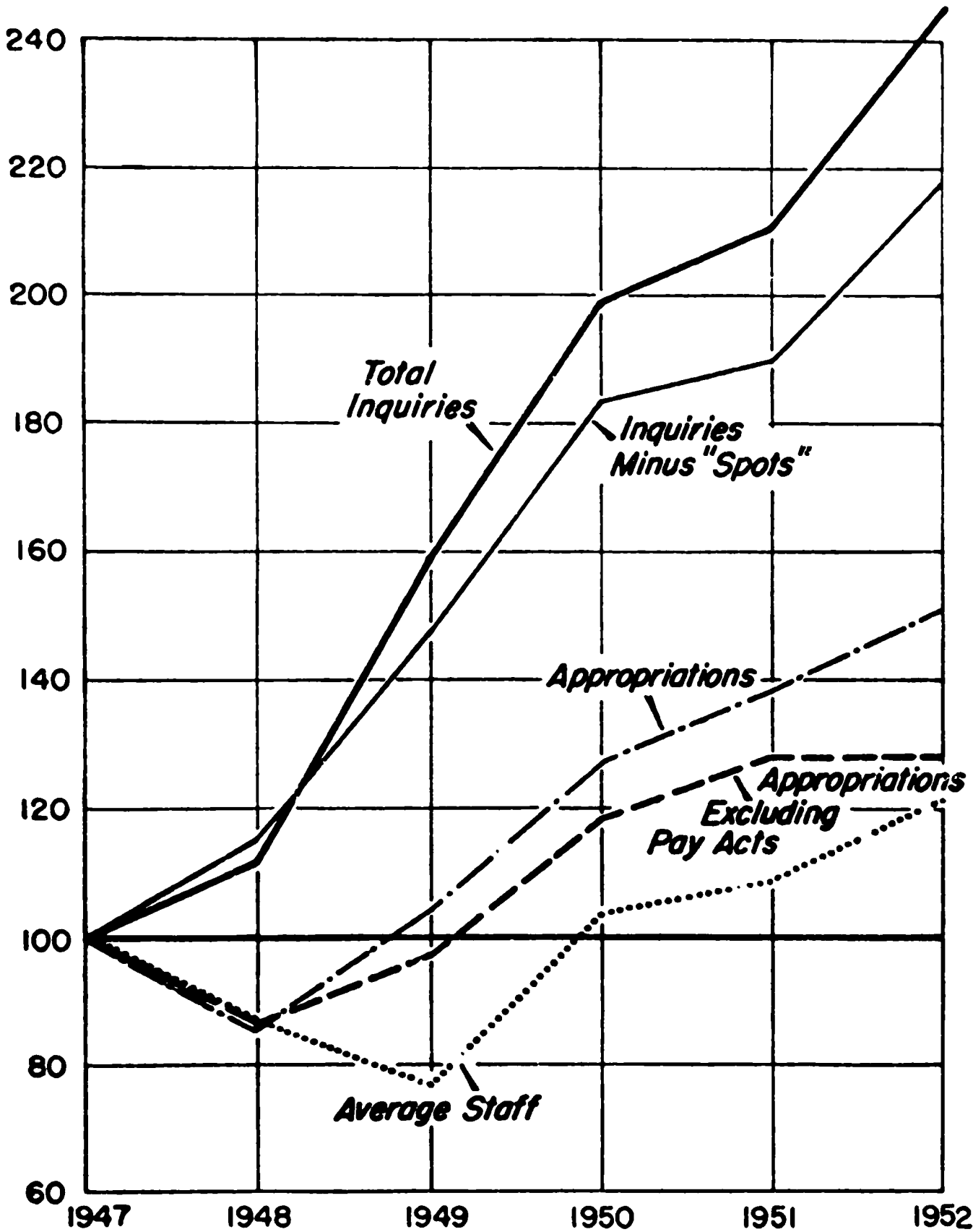
Our thought in suggesting the requirement of committee approval rather than the complete elimination of the prohibition is that the language suggested would permit the policy committees to retain strict control over the scope of such a publications program.

The Legislative Reference Service stands ready to prepare such summaries within whatever limits of staff and workload are set, should Congress so desire.

Sincerely yours,

VERNER W. CLAPP,
Chief Assistant Librarian (Acting Librarian).

Chart II
Legislative Reference Service
Inquiries, Appropriations, Staff
Fiscal Years 1947-52
Comparative Indexes (1947=100)



Senator MUNDT. What is the House position on this?

Mr. GRIFFITH. That was not brought up in the House this session. I brought it up here because of the correspondence from the Senators in connection with the summaries of committee hearings. The one on home rule in the District of Columbia was the one that was presented.

Mr. CLAPP. The question came up, Mr. Chairman, since we submitted our estimates.

Senator MUNDT. Will you tell us about that for the record?

STUDY OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOME RULE

Mr. GRIFFITH. We have here a number of letters from Members as the result of Dr. Gordon Fulcher showing some of the Members of both Houses a study he had prepared on home rule in the District of Columbia. It is my opinion that Dr. Fulcher, who is not a member of my staff, was entirely disinterested in such a presentation. He is a retired scientist of some distinction who has concerned himself with ways by which the issues before Congress shall be presented in condensed and impartial form.

As a result of this, we have received a number of letters requesting the Legislative Reference Service to make this type of study, but we believe we are not authorized to do so unless the ban on publications is lifted.

Senator MUNDT. Assuming that you were given the authority to make it, to whom would you distribute it?

Mr. GRIFFITH. To those members who would request it. It was our thought that we would then take the matter up with the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Committee on House Administration, and ask their guidance as to a distribution policy.

Senator MUNDT. I can see how that kind of analysis would be in great demand by newspapers and women's clubs, and so forth, and unless put on some compensatory basis would run to quite an expenditure.

Mr. GRIFFITH. The expenditure for the paper is negligible.

Senator MUNDT. I mean if you are going to go into the mail-order business, you would get letters from all over the country.

Mr. GRIFFITH. This would be for Congress only.

Senator MUNDT. That would authorize you then to make a summary of the arguments on both sides of a case and make them available to Members of Congress? You might do that, for example, in the hearings on this highly controversial discussion between the Air Force and Department of Defense concerning the number of wings, which is very interesting and very important. Most of us have not had an opportunity to follow it. Is that what you have in mind?

Mr. GRIFFITH. Yes; I think we would in practice do most of this in between the two sessions.

Senator MUNDT. You would know pretty well what the important hearings are and what the controversial issues are?

Mr. GRIFFITH. Those issues in which hearings have been held in the first session and which have not yet been acted upon by one or both of the Houses.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

Senator MUNDT. Would we be doing what you have in mind if we put that language in and then put something into the report saying that this is not to be used as a means for returning to Congress next year for additional appropriations for more personnel to give a wholly new service to Congress, but is to be used instead to give the personnel that you do have an opportunity to render a constructive service if time permits?

Mr. GRIFFITH. That would be satisfactory.

Mr. CLAPP. The Legislative Reference Service has to have this material in its files anyway, and this would merely provide the authority for making the information more generally available.

Senator MUNDT. I think it would be a very helpful service to Members of Congress, but I think that it should be limited to that. If it goes out under the imprimatur of the Library of Congress to editors, it would make you a protagonist.

Mr. CLAPP. I think it would be well if that sentiment were placed in the report also. That would give us a clear directive.

Senator MUNDT. Probably we could do it on paper which carries an outline of the prospectus of the New York Stock Exchange; that you are not responsible for any position indicated.

Mr. GRIFFITH. The positions indicated refer to the pages of the published hearings on the bills in question, and therefore are given only the authority of the published hearings.

Senator MUNDT. Will you make a note, Mr. Smith. I would like to present that to the committee and recommend its adoption, and recommend that that kind of language be discussed in the report. Whether we will accept it or not is a matter on which your guess is as good as mine. Personally, I think it would be worthwhile. I would suggest that you try it on a limited scale as a pilot operation for a while before we get in too deeply, and to see how it works.

Mr. GRIFFITH. We would expect, if this were in the language of the act, to take the matter up with the Rules and Administration Committee or the House Administration Committee and have them thrash it over from a policy standpoint also. That is why we are suggesting that there be a restriction written into the act that we can go on.

Senator MUNDT. You can get carefully developed language in the report and then, of course, it has to be presented to the full committee and to the Senate. It is legislation on an appropriation bill; so, if there are any violent objections, it probably will not pass, but we can try it.

Have you anything else?

Mr. GRIFFITH. No, sir.

Senator MUNDT. Thank you very much.

Mr. CLAPP. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for giving us this hearing on the day before the Fourth of July.

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS

STATEMENTS OF JOHN BIGGS, JR., CHIEF JUDGE, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, THIRD CIRCUIT; HENRY P. CHANDLER, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, UNITED STATES COURTS; ELMORE WHITEHURST, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, UNITED STATES COURTS; AND JOHN C. BROWN, BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Senator MUNDT. We are having a part of the hearings in connection with our Appropriations Committee and, since we had this special meeting for Dr. Griffith and I understood that Mr. Chandler was going to be away next week, we thought that we would call you in and you could give us a brief report of what you have in mind as to your request, what was done in the House, and whether what was done in the House was essentially satisfactory and whether or not we should maintain the same position here on the Senate side.

Mr. Chandler, you are Administrative Officer of the United States Courts, so we will start with you and, if Judge Biggs, Mr. Whitehurst, or Mr. Brown want to add anything, they may add that later.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Chairman, the House passed appropriations for the courts of appeals and the district courts, concerning which I am here, which are in the amounts requested except for two reductions of a minor nature which we suggested ourselves. Consequently, all that we desire is that the appropriations made by the House be sustained.

In all earnestness, Senator, I would say that there has been a very great increase in the work of the courts, particularly of the district courts, in the last 2 years. That is in the general statement in my testimony before the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee; and, in view of the increase in the business of the courts, we really consider that, while we can carry on the operations of the courts on the present basis with the appropriations which the House granted, there is really not any spare money in them. We hope, therefore, that the appropriations as made by the House may be sustained.

Senator MUNDT. Which courts are involved?

Mr. CHANDLER. The courts of appeals and the United States district courts, and I should speak also for the United States Customs Court.

The special courts—namely, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, the United States Customs Court, and the Court of Claims—presented their own estimates before the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The estimates for the appropriations for the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals were made in the amounts requested. That is a small court in point of staff. The appropriation for 1954 is approximately the appropriation for 1953, and that sum is necessary.

PERSONNEL INCREASE

Senator MUNDT. The only court in which you are asking for more people is the Customs Court. You are asking for four more people there?

Mr. CHANDLER. That is correct, sir.

Senator MUNDT. Why is that?

Mr. CHANDLER. Judge Oliver, the chief judge of that court, explained that the number of stenographers for the court at the present time, which constitute a kind of pool, was not adequate, and that the judges were handicapped by the fact that frequently when they needed stenographers they were not available, and he consequently asked for an increase in the number of stenographers.

Senator MUNDT. Did the House allow those four?

Mr. CHANDLER. The House allowed somewhat more money for stenographers, not for all that he asked, but for some. Will you explain that, Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. The action of the House is not clear from its report just what the increase allowed is for. It may be that they allowed the four additional employees requested. On the other hand, there were other items requested of a new nature; that is, certain reclassifications that amounted to substantially the same sum, and it could be said that they have allowed the latter and only a portion of the additional personnel.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Smith, would you confer with someone on the House side before we come to mark up the bill to see what they had in mind?

Are you involved in the Court of Claims?

Mr. CHANDLER. We are not involved in the Court of Claims. The Court of Claims has requested a hearing, as I understand it, on the item for improvement of the building, and they will explain that.

Senator MUNDT. There seems to be a split opinion down there.

Mr. CHANDLER. That may be so.

Senator MUNDT. Then, in summary, what you would like to have us to do is follow the action of the House?

Mr. CHANDLER. That is right, sir, as to the courts of appeals and the district courts; and I would only say, unless you wish me to go into detail, that the estimates on which the appropriations were based were carefully considered as to a number of the items by a Committee on Supporting Personnel of the Judicial Conference, and carefully considered as to all of the items by the Judicial Conference, in the light of the mounting business of the courts of appeals and the district courts, one reflection of which is the bill for additional judge-ships which is pending in Congress.

The amounts appropriated by the House are really needed, sir, I can assure you.

INCREASING WORKLOAD

Senator MUNDT. Has the work of the Customs Court been increasing more rapidly than the work of these other courts? They seem to be the only ones that require additional help?

Mr. CHANDLER. It is a little hard to say but the work of the Customs Court is increasing.

Senator MUNDT. I understood you to say that the work of all the courts was increasing.

Mr. CHANDLER. Yes. But the great increase and the momentous increase is in the work of the United States District Courts. The work of the Customs Court is increasing without question.

Senator, as to the need for the additional stenographers for that court, let me say that, as far as I am concerned, inasmuch as the budgets of the special courts are presented and justified by those courts, I have considered that it was the prerogative of the representative of the Customs Court, Chief Judge Oliver, to give the explanation. I have a high regard for Judge Oliver. My own judgment is that the allowance of stenographic help for the judges is pretty small.

Senator MUNDT. Did Judge Oliver testify before the House committee?

Judge BIGGS. Yes; he did.

Senator MUNDT. About the matter of these stenographers?

Judge BIGGS. Yes, he did.

Senator MUNDT. It will not be necessary for us to hear him. We will explore his testimony there and consult with the House as to what they had in mind, and make a recommendation to the committee on the basis of those findings.

Do any of you other gentlemen have anything to add?

Judge BIGGS. I would like to make a brief statement, if I may, Mr. Chairman, for the record. Mr. Chandler has mentioned the conference committee. That is the committee appointed by the Judicial Conference of the United States which is comprised of the Chief Justice and the 11 chief judges of the respective circuits. I am the chairman of that committee. We have carefully considered all of these items to which Mr. Chandler has referred, and they were presented to the Judicial Conference.

The Judicial Conference approved the recommendations of the committee en toto, the committee considerations having extended over a period of years and the amounts recommended by the committee being very substantially less than those which had been requested. We really whittled them down to very basic needs, we felt.

SALARY INCREASES

Senator MUNDT. May I ask you, are there any increases of salary involved?

Mr. CHANDLER. There are.

Senator MUNDT. Are those for judges?

Mr. CHANDLER. Not for judges.

Senator MUNDT. Are they purely clerical?

Judge BIGGS. They all relate to supporting personnel, Mr. Chairman. The Judicial Conference approved them and we submitted them to the House committee. Today, as a representative of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and I am a member of that conference as one of the chief judges, the chief judge for the third judicial circuit, I merely want to go on record as endorsing everything which Mr. Chandler has said, and adding to it my own recommendation that the allowances made by the House are well justified and I hope they will be upheld.

CASELOAD INCREASE

Mr. CHANDLER. To give you some idea, without taking much time, what has been happening within the courts, the civil caseload of the courts for 1952 shows an increase over 1951 of nearly 7,000 civil cases, or 13 percent.

The estimated caseload for 1953, which is pretty accurate although we shall not have the precise figures for 2 or 3 weeks, is a further number of 5,500 cases or about 9½ percent over 1952. That means that for 1953 there will be 12,500 more civil cases filed than in 1951, and that is an increase of about 24 percent in the number of civil cases in 2 years.

NEW JUDGES

Senator MUNDT. Your statement here talks about the need for additional judges. This does not provide salaries for any new judges?

Mr. CHANDLER. I mentioned that merely because it reflects the recognition by the Senate of the same conditions, Mr. Chairman, which give rise to a need for additional judicial personnel to which I have been referring. Certainly the organization of the courts in the other offices should not be curtailed, in the face of the expanding judicial business, and this very minor change merely will permit us to continue through 1954 on the basis of the judge power presently authorized.

Senator MUNDT. You said that there was money here for salary increase. Is that a horizontal increase?

Mr. CHANDLER. No, sir.

Senator MUNDT. Is everybody getting a certain percentage of increase in pay?

Mr. CHANDLER. No, sir. There have been recommendations for 3 or 4 years that there were certain members of the clerks' staffs whose work was not properly recognized by the grades which were assigned to them, and we have known also that the probation officers did not receive sufficient compensation, taking into account the nature of their work.

Senator MUNDT. You propose to increase them from what level to what level?

SALARY INCREASE FOR CLERKS

Mr. CHANDLER. We propose in the case of the clerks' personnel, for instance, to provide for a maximum increase of \$62,000 on a total appropriation for 1953 of about \$5 million.

Senator MUNDT. I am talking about individual cases. You are talking about raising from what salary to what salary?

Mr. CHANDLER. Well, the principal increases requested for deputy clerks are for what are called courtroom or minute clerks who, in the court, take the orders of the judge and his oral decisions and reduce them to appropriate orders; and the sum asked would permit an increase in their classification from grade 6 to grade 8.

I can give you the salary rates, entry rates of salary for those two grades.

Judge BIGGS. I might say, Mr. Chairman, that these grades, insofar as they relate to each classification, would not have a large spread. They would affect comparatively few members of the clerks'

offices; only the courtroom deputies in certain types of courts where they do not use the rotating calendar system, and also in respect to certain other deputies in large offices.

The salaries of clerks of the United States court of appeals and district courts remain unchanged.

Mr. CHANDLER. The entering rate of salary of a courtroom deputy at present is \$3,795. The entering rate for grade 8 is \$4,620, and most of the increases apply to courtroom clerks in large courts who handle this function.

AVERAGE SALARY INCREASE

Senator MUNDT. You are suggesting an increase of about \$1,000 a year?

Mr. BROWN. A little less than \$1,000.

Senator MUNDT. Is anyone under that program getting an increase of more than \$1,000 a year?

Mr. CHANDLER. No, sir.

Senator MUNDT. There must be about 60 employees because you said \$60,000?

Mr. CHANDLER. Senator, it should be said that, while the increase to which I have referred is the principal type of increase, there are other increases requested. These are shown in detail on pages 12 and 13 of the supplemental justifications which have been filed with the committee. I can go through it.

Senator MUNDT. That will not be necessary if I have the picture here.

Mr. CHANDLER. That is pages 12 and 13.

Senator MUNDT. What do you pay? Do you have a standard rate for your judges' secretaries and stenographers?

Judge BIGGS. Actually, that varies, but generally speaking, the secretary to the judge who has been with him for any considerable length of time is about GS-8 or GS-9, as they work their way through the ingrade promotions.

Mr. CHANDLER. Grade 8 is the top. They would be in grades 6, 7, and 8. Generally speaking, a secretary who has been with a judge for 15 years is a GS-8.

The law clerk presents another problem. Most of the judges use young men just out of law school who start very far down the ladder really, but there are a few of what you might call permanent law clerks and most of those are GS-11.

Senator MUNDT. What is a GS-8 in terms of annual salary?

Mr. BROWN. It starts at \$4,620 and goes to \$5,370.

SALARIES OF STENOGRAPHERS AND SECRETARIES

Senator MUNDT. The stenographers or secretaries get paid between \$4,600 and \$5,300?

Mr. BROWN. That is the maximum, Senator.

Senator MUNDT. What would you say would be the average?

Mr. BROWN. The average, I think, would be around \$4,000.

Senator MUNDT. That would be about comparable with senatorial secretaries?

Mr. CHANDLER. I would say there are more secretaries in grade 7 the country over. There are a few in grade 6. As the secretaries

gain experience, they may go into grade 8. The provision for the classification of law clerks and secretaries, Senator, is written into the text of the appropriation following the pattern which was established, I think, first in 1945.

Judge BIGGS. 1944 or 1945.

Mr. CHANDLER. Now, I should like to point out that the specific changes in salaries of clerks' personnel are shown on pages 12 and 13, and that the cost of reclassifying the senior courtroom deputies, which I mentioned, of whom there are 30, is shown there to be \$6,365, but the study on which that classification plan was based was comprehensive, and that is typical of an effort to put the grades generally on an equitable basis.

Senator MUNDT. I have only one other question. That comes because I am a new member of the committee. I am wondering why you chose this particular time to ask for the increases of classification during this period of economy? Have you been trying and been turned down?

Judge BIGGS. To put it bluntly, that is the case. We have tried in two respects. One of them has not been mentioned, relating to, first of all, the increase in the number of probation officers and clerks and also the reclassification of some probation officers and clerks.

ORIGINAL RECOMMENDATION

The committee of which I am chairman made its original recommendations in regard to all of these matters including the courtroom deputies about 5 years ago, according to my recollection, but at least 4 years ago, and the Judicial Conference endorsed the recommendation. That did not include the District of Columbia, Senator, which is included here quite separately. We did not have anything to do with the District of Columbia at that time.

There was an amendment to the District of Columbia Act several years back which put personnel under the Administrative Office of the United States courts. I am referring now to the Register of Wills and Clerk of the Probate Court of the District of Columbia which was a separate office for administrative and budgetary purposes until it was put under the Administrative Office. The Commission on Mental Health for the District of Columbia which was similarly situated, was also included in the transfer of functions to the Administrative Office.

That is probably not quite clear, but I think that you will grasp what I am trying to say. We were not able previously to effect through the House committee the changes involved in these estimates for the District of Columbia. First of all, last year, the House committee did not have all of these things before it, and the Senate allowed them. Thereafter, the House committee in conference, apparently would not agree to it and the whole thing was dropped.

This year, the committee adopted a more favorable, albeit a somewhat searching attitude in respect to it and, with the exceptions indicated, included what we proposed. There has been a long time and very desperate need particularly in respect to the probation officers.

This committee of which I am chairman, started off many years ago in attempting to set up classifications of employees and supporting personnel along the lines of civil service. Incidentally, we had the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission this time

in respect to clerks' personnel. We did not seek it in regard to probation officers because the probation officers are really a unique group, and there is no group closely comparable to them in the civil service system.

The committee and the conference set some of these classifications too low way back in 1944 and 1945, and there was a good deal of criticism of them which we later felt was justified.

Senator MUNDT. May I ask, Mr. Smith, if this is one of those things where it is not first cost but the upkeep?

Is the \$62,000, if we reclassify these jobs, going to be \$62,000 annually, or does it gradually move up each year to become greater?

INGRADE PROMOTIONS

The CLERK. The only thing is that as they go up to a higher grade, they are eligible for ingrade promotion which will amount to steps of \$100 or \$120 over a period of years.

Judge BIGGS. The total amount involved here, Mr. Brown, is how much? Can you give us the figure?

Senator MUNDT. I think he said \$62,000 for the first year.

Judge BIGGS. As Mr. Smith has said, the only difference would lie in the fact that your ingrade promotions would continue for a longer period. At the end of each year or 18 months of service, they receive an ingrade promotion up to the top of their grade and there they stop, Senator.

Senator MUNDT. We can have Mr. Smith figure it up for the advice of the committee as to what the \$62,000 would involve when they reach the top of their grades.

Judge BIGGS. It is not a very substantial difference even though they would not reach the top of their grade as quickly.

RECLASSIFICATION COSTS

Mr. CHANDLER. Senator, the reclassifications, of course, will involve additional cost when they are made in 1954, if the money is granted.

Senator MUNDT. I understand that that is \$62,000. What I am trying to find out is what we get into at the end of the grades when they go up?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, the recurring costs of within-grade promotions hereafter will not be increased materially by this reclassification program. They will still be entitled only to their one-step promotions. These promotions represent a certain cost now, and the cost hereafter would be slightly greater but it would not be a substantial amount.

Senator MUNDT. Would you be willing, Mr. Brown, to supply it for the record and tell us what the full story will be?

(The information referred to follows:)

The cost of the higher salaries payable under the proposed plan of reclassifications for the supporting personnel of the United States courts will of course carry forward into succeeding fiscal years. In view of the many factors which enter into a determination of the extra costs of within-grade promotions in future years which may result from reclassifications approved at this time such as, predictions as to individual employees' length of service in a particular grade, turnover in personnel, savings due to lapses and similar considerations, it is impracticable to

state with any reasonable degree of accuracy the ultimate additional amount that may be involved.

It can be fairly stated, however, that the costs of within-grade promotions in the future should not be appreciably affected by reclassifications that may be approved at this time.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to.

Mr. CHANDLER. Senator, would you like to have a more detailed statement? In addition to this information in reference to reclassification of positions in the clerks offices, there is, as Judge Biggs has said, the provision for a reclassification of probation officers which is exceedingly moderate. The total cost is \$39,980 on a salary appropriation of \$2,420,000. This is about 1½ percent, and here again the effect in reference to greater costs in the future will be practically negligible. That is, the increments of one grade promotions based upon length of service will not be substantially changed.

What those reclassifications are in the case of probation personnel are shown on page 291 of the House hearings, and I think shown rather clearly and simply. If I may characterize them in a word, the entering grade is not changed but the conference reached the conclusion, which my office has held for a long time, that not sufficient recognition was given to officers who held the more responsible positions with duties and supervision requiring more seasoned judgment. This plan provides for that.

COMPETITION FROM STATE SYSTEMS

Judge BIGGS. Let me interrupt and say simply this in respect to it: First of all, I think the committee set the classifications too low in the first instance; secondly, there has been a great deal of competition from the State systems, particularly in the metropolitan areas which have provided substantially higher salaries than we were able to give, with a resulting substantial turnover in officer personnel. In many instances wives of probation officers who have remained in the service have had to take outside work to make ends meet.

The salaries were fixed too low and the committee and the conference are prepared to admit it.

This is something, I might say, Senator, that has been considered by the conference committee for about 3 years, and which we have tried to effectuate from time to time.

Do you want to say anything about the District of Columbia?

Mr. CHANDLER. There is just one more thing that I might say, Senator. I feel bound to say for Judge Laws, Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and I promised him that I would call attention to the added provision which is made for his court, that the provision for his court falls very far short of what he requested, but we are convinced that the provision made is necessary in view of the many and great duties of that court.

There are other details in here that I have not been able to touch upon, but I appreciate, Senator, the time that you have given, and I would simply say that I think that if there are questions about which you are curious as you consider this, that you will find the statements made in the House hearings pretty complete.

Senator MUNDT. If not, we will call on you individually.

Mr. CHANDLER. We appreciate your consideration and are grateful to you.

Senator MUNDT. We are glad to have your testimony.

Judge BIGGS. The committee and the conference gave Judge Laws about 20 percent of what he asked.

Senator MUNDT. What did the House do?

Judge BIGGS. The House gave what we recommended.

Senator MUNDT. If there is nothing further, the committee will stand recessed.

(Whereupon, at 2:55 p. m., Friday, July 3, 1953, the committee recessed, subject to call.)

LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1954

SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1953

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 2:30 p. m., pursuant to recess, in room F-37, the Capitol, Senator Karl E. Mundt, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Mundt, Bridges, Saltonstall, Chavez, and Ellender.

LEGISLATIVE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENTS OF VERNER W. CLAPP, ACTING LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; FREDERICK H. WAGMAN, DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION; JOHN W. CRONIN, DIRECTOR OF PROCESSING DEPARTMENT; LAWRENCE KEITT, LAW LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; BURTON W. ADKINSON, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT; JULIUS DAVIDSON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT; ARTHUR FISHER, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS; ROBERT C. GOOCH, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT; H. CHARLES HALLAM, ASSOCIATE LIBRARIAN OF THE SUPREME COURT; AND EDWARD G. HUDON, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF THE SUPREME COURT

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Senator MUNDT. The subcommittee will come to order.

We appreciate the cooperation of you witnesses coming in on Sunday afternoon. The death of Senator Tobey and the adjournment yesterday caused a rearrangement of the entire schedule, so we thought we had better have a session this afternoon to get some of the work behind us.

The first witness was to be Congressman Dawson, but I do not see him here. We will start with the group from the Library of Congress.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. Chairman and Senator Bridges, we very much appreciate this opportunity to present our requests before you this Sunday afternoon.

I don't have a prepared statement, Mr. Chairman, but if you will permit, I will make some remarks on the document which is in front of you.

RESIGNATION OF DR. EVANS

Let me as a preliminary say, however, that for the past 7 years you have heard Dr. Luther Evans as Librarian of Congress speaking to this bill. As you know, he was elected Director General of UNESCO on July 1, and has left us. We shall very greatly miss his energy and drive, his determination and his humanity, but he has left us an excellent staff, Mr. Chairman, and I have made bold to bring the principal members of it here.

We are prepared to answer any and all questions that you have. I have with me the following members of the staff of the Library:

This is Dr. Wagman, Director of Administration. This is Dr. Wagman's last day in the Library. He is going to be university librarian at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Adkinson, Director of Reference Department; Mr. Cronin, Director of Processing Department; Mr. Keitt, Law Librarian, and beyond him Mr. Hallam, the Associate Librarian of the Supreme Court, who wishes to have an opportunity, sir, if he may, to have testimony on one of the items here.

And also Mr. Fisher, the Register of Copyrights, and Mr. Gooch, the Associate Director of the Reference Department.

Mr. Chairman, if I may direct your attention to my letter to you dated July 3, 1953, I should like to direct my remarks to that.

(The letter referred to follows:)

JULY 3, 1953.

HON. KARL E. MUNDT,

*Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR MUNDT: I. I respectfully request that the legislative-judiciary appropriation bill for fiscal year 1954, H. R. 5805, be amended by the Senate as follows:

	Increase
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress (p. 18, line 14), from \$4,750,000 to \$4,821,563.....	\$71, 563
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards (p. 19, line 7), from \$1,225,000 to \$1,264,800.....	39, 800
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service (p. 18, line 22), from \$866,300 to \$967,200.....	100, 900
Increase of the Library of Congress, books for the Supreme Court (p. 19, line 23), from \$22,500 to \$25,000.....	2, 500
Total.....	214, 763

II. The effect of the above-requested amendments on the total appropriations of the Library is reflected in the following table:

	Appropriations, 1953	Estimates, 1954	Recommended in House bill for 1954	Total requested of Senate for 1954	Increase requested of Senate over recommendation in House bill for 1954
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress.....	\$4, 833, 612	\$5, 114, 100	\$4, 750, 000	\$4, 821, 563	\$71, 563
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office.....	1, 083, 309	1, 121, 860	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service.....	906, 459	970, 200	866, 300	967, 200	100, 900
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards.....	1, 236, 607	1, 264, 800	1, 225, 000	1, 264, 800	39, 800
Increase of the Library of Congress, general.....	270, 000	335, 000	270, 000	270, 000	-----
Increase of the Law Library.....	85, 500	94, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----
Books for the Supreme Court.....	22, 500	25, 000	22, 500	25, 000	2, 500
Books for the blind.....	1, 000, 000	1, 125, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Revision of Annotated Constitution.....	3, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Library of Congress.....	9, 440, 987	10, 049, 960	9, 323, 800	9, 538, 563	214, 763

1. SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

This appropriation supports the "central activities" of the Library—those having to do with the acquisition, organization, custody, and service of the collections.

The recommendation of the House, by disallowing the increases requested for "in-grade increases" and by further reducing the amount recommended for 1954 \$83,612 below the 1953 level, would have the effect of reducing the staff paid from this appropriation by 33 positions.

As a result of greatly increased workloads in addition to a cutback in appropriations in 1948 these "central activities" are already far below adequacy, and both the collections and the services are suffering steady deterioration.

The following partial restorations are requested. These would still leave the appropriation below the 1953 level and will still require a reduction of 17 positions under this head in order to make it possible to pay for the statutory in-grade increases for the remaining staff.

(a) *United States Quarterly Book Review*, \$26,835

The Library undertook this activity in 1944 at the request of the Department of State, in order to execute an obligation of the United States Government under the Buenos Aires Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, 1936, and under authority of Public Law 355, 78th Congress.

The Library merely edits the Review. It is published and distributed by private enterprise. The book publishers provide a valuable contribution by supplying copies of their publications. Nearly 600 experts all over the country provide the reviews of these books without any cost to the Government. The State Department uses the publication in its information program as a principal means of informing what important books are published in the United States.

In addition the advance copies acquired from publishers by the Review fundamental to the speed of the Library's catalog-card service to other libraries.

This item was reduced from the House recommendation because the Librarian informed the House committee that if the Library's appropriations were cut, the Review would have to be 1 of 4 activities which the Library would eliminate first on the rounds that it is not a basic function related to custody and service.

However, in view of the number of other activities and interests which the Review touches, its elimination at this time would in many ways be extremely inadvisable.

The committee's attention is called to the statements made by the honorable H. Alexander Smith, the honorable A. S. Mike Monroney, and the honorable Clifford P. Case, as well as much other evidence regarding the importance of the United States Quarterly Book Review which appeared in the record of the Senate hearings on the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1949, pages 5-21.

(b) *General reader and reference service*, \$33,437

This item is to support the activities where the greatest increases of reader, congressional loan, agency, and other reference service have been felt (in many cases over 100 percent in the past 10 years), and where service is now consequently bad, including the telephone service, stack service, searching for congressional and executive agency loans, book charging, etc.

The detail of the request, which consists exclusively of "underpinning" staff at GS-7 level and below, is as follows:

Telephone reference assistant (GS-7).....	1
Reference assistants, Government documents (GS-7).....	2
Bookstack attendants—general, periodical, document, and newspaper bookstacks (2 GS-3, 5 GS-2).....	7
Searcher for misplaced books (GS-4).....	1
Searcher for official loans (GS-5).....	1
Charge-desk attendant (GS-4).....	1
Messenger, general reading-room service (CPC-3).....	1
Positions.....	14

(c) *Far Eastern Law Section*, \$11,291

There is definite need for a specialized section in the Law Library to deal with oriental law. This need has been recognized by resolution of the American Bar Association and of the Judicial Conference of the United States. (See the House hearings on the bill, testimony of Newell W. Ellison, Esq., chairman of a standing committee or the American Bar Association, pp. 223-228.)

The House recognized this need, and has instructed the Library to set up the proposed section, but has provided no funds for it. (See the House report on the bill, H. Rept. 598, p. 3.)

However, to set up even this small section out of existing (and even reduced) funds would still further degrade the services. Actually, both the Law Library and the general services are in great need of "underpinning" staff to shelve books, fetch them for readers, keep shelves in order, etc.

Consequently, the new funds essential to setting up this section are hereby requested.

2. SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE, \$100,900

The level of service to be rendered by this department of the Library, which is devoted exclusively to Congress, is a matter which is always discussed in advance by the Director with the appropriate committees of Congress. The estimates of \$970,200 for 1954 were cleared in this way with the House Committee on Administration.

It is therefore incumbent upon us to direct this matter to your attention as it is our desire to render the kind of service that Congress itself desires.

3. SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS, \$39,800

This is the appropriation which supports the Library's principal services to the libraries of the country—those of printed catalog cards and bibliographies, which are essential to their efficient operation.

(For the importance of these services see the House hearings on the bill, testimony of Miss Julia Bennett, American Library Association, pp. 228-232.)

Eighty percent of the appropriation is devoted to this service. This part of the appropriation is not only reimbursed but brings a 10-percent profit to the Treasury from the libraries which receive the service. In 1953 gross receipts were \$1,037,362.15 and sales of cards were 22,804,074.

This is a business operation and must be treated as such. Otherwise, sales will fall off rapidly and the Government might incur a serious loss—in addition to the extra costs and losses in time by the more than 8,000 participating libraries who would be deprived of service.

The House reduced the estimate by rounding off the appropriation figure, thus cutting off \$11,607. Restoration of this amount is requested.

New funds, not allowed by the House, are also requested, amounting to \$28,193. These funds are necessary to meet the anticipated demands for service. They will not be used unless needed, because we are anxious to show maximum profit in this operation.

4. INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, BOOKS FOR THE SUPREME COURT, \$2,500

The librarian of the Supreme Court has asked us to request the restoration of the reduction of \$2,500 made in H. R. 5805 from the 1954 estimate presented by the Library of Congress on behalf of the Supreme Court. Miss Newman, the librarian of the Supreme Court, would appreciate the opportunity of testifying before your subcommittee in support of this request.

5. CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

(P. 20 of the bill)

The following language, which consolidated previous scattered provisions of law, was omitted from the bill as passed by the House:

"Appropriations in this Act available to the Library of Congress shall be available, when specifically authorized by the Librarian, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation is made."

The authorization provided by this language has in the past made it possible for the Library of Congress to pay expenses of participation in the meetings of various library associations and other professional organizations whose work affects the operations of the Library and whose member institutions are directly affected by the Library of Congress policies. If the Library cannot send representatives to any important meetings of such organizations it will be most difficult and in some cases almost impossible to continue various cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress participates with other institutions.

The following are examples of these activities:

Development of library service to the blind (a).

Development of the Library of Congress Catalog Card Service (b).

Development of exchange relationships with other libraries (c).

Standardization of cataloging (d).

Standardization of book classification (d).

Cooperative cataloging (d).

Cooperative acquisitions (e).

Cooperative microfilming projects (e).

Development of union catalogs (f).

Development of union lists (f).

Miscellaneous bibliographic projects (f).

Questions regarding copyright legislation and procedure (g).

Problems of public administration, governmental organization, legislative reference service, etc. (h).

Further information regarding these activities is included in the appendix attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted.

VERNER W. CLAPP,
Chief Assistant Librarian,
(Acting Librarian).

APPENDIX

Cooperative programs between the Library of Congress and other libraries
(see item 5, p. 10)

(a) *Development of library service to the blind.*—In its work of providing Braille books, talking books and talking book machines for the blind of the United States, the Library is assisted greatly by the counsel of the various organizations that work with the blind. Attendance by a representative of the Library at certain meetings of these organizations is essential.

(b) *Catalog card service.*—Unless the requested language is restored, the Card Division, which conducts a profitable business returning over \$1 million annually to the Treasury, would be prevented from sending a representative to library and other meetings at which he now sees hundreds of customers within a few days and answers complaints or resolves problems that would otherwise require lengthy and costly correspondence or numerous special trips to the individual institutions involved.

(c) *Exchange of publications.*—Each year the Library of Congress exchanges its own duplicates for those of other libraries in the United States thereby enriching the collections of all participants. Problems arising in the course of these exchanges are usually discussed at library association meetings with the participants of the program, including, for example, the Association of State Librarians whose cooperation is essential with respect to publications of State governments.

(d) *Standardization of cataloging and classification; cooperative cataloging.*—The Library of Congress takes the lead in establishing standard rules for the cataloging and classification of publications. Such standardization results in uniform library catalogs throughout the country, and effects great economies in cataloging for all libraries. In this activity the various library associations cooperate through committees appointed to work with the Library of Congress and to meet with the Library's representatives during the periodic conferences of the associations. Similarly the Library of Congress has arrangements with many other libraries whereby the work of cataloging certain books is shared. Arrangements for this cooperative enterprise and the solution of problems that arise are effected especially during the meetings of the Cataloging and Classification Division of the American Library Association.

(e) *Cooperative acquisition and microfilming programs.*—The Association of Research Libraries is engaged in the development of programs whereby its member institutions share with the Library of Congress the responsibility for acquisition of current foreign books, for acquisition by microfilming of unpublished materials necessary for research, for preservation on film of deteriorating newspapers, magazines, and books. These programs are intended both to increase the total research resources of American libraries and to reduce the cost to individual libraries. All these programs are reported and discussed at the meetings of the association and its various committees. Participation by the Library of Congress is essential.

(f) *Development of union catalogs of books and union lists of periodicals and other publications; other cooperative bibliographic projects.*—The Library of Congress

maintains the National Union Catalog and produces various union lists of acquisitions all of which are cooperative ventures in which the Association of Research Libraries, the Council of National Library Associations, and other library organizations participate. Most problems of a policy nature that arise in these activities must be discussed with these organizations. Similarly, because of the Library of Congress' resources and its position, the various organizations cannot engage in planning major bibliographic enterprises such as supplements to the Union List of Serials without the counsel and active participation of the Library of Congress. For this, attendance of the meetings of the various associations is essential.

(g) *Questions regarding copyright legislation and procedure.*—It is essential that representatives of the Copyright Office attend meetings of the copyright bar and other groups involved in or affected by the administration of the Copyright Act or by international treaties regarding copyright or copyright legislation.

(h) *Problem of public administration, governmental organization, legislative reference service, etc.*—It is necessary on occasion, in order that they may maintain their expertness in their fields of specialization and their usefulness to Congress, to send members of the Legislative Reference Service staff to meetings at which questions of importance in legislation are being discussed.

JULY 3, 1953.

Hon. KARL E. MUNDT,

*Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR MUNDT: In addition to the items the restoration of which the Library has requested in my letter to you of July 3, 1953, we would like to bring to your attention for such action as you see fit the request which we have received from a number of Members to prepare summaries on important legislation. Letters requesting such summaries have been received from yourself (May 11, 1953), Senator Purtell, Senator Green, and others.

Should the committee wish the Legislative Reference Service to prepare such summaries it will be necessary to include a change of language in the part of the bill referring to the Legislative Reference Service. In this event, we suggest the addition of the following clause, page 19, line 3:

"Unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration or the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration."

Our thought in suggesting the requirement of committee approval rather than the complete elimination of the prohibition is that the language suggested would permit the policy committees to retain strict control over the scope of such a publications program.

The Legislative Reference Service stands ready to prepare such summaries within whatever limits of staff and workload are set, should Congress so desire.

Sincerely yours,

VERNER W. CLAPP,

Chief Assistant Librarian (Acting Librarian).

Mr. CLAPP. On the first page I have just listed the four items which we should like particularly to request of the Senate in sums additional to those granted us in the bill as it passed the House.

In addition to these four items, we are also asking for a change of language to appear on page 20 of the bill after line 22. This is discussed further at page 10 of the letter.

On page 2 of the letter I have inserted a table showing the appropriations for 1953, our estimates for 1954 as they appeared in the President's budget, the sums recommended by the House, the amounts we now request of the Senate.

There are only four items here, sir: Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress. There the bill as it passed the House reduced us \$83,612 below our level for 1953. Here I am asking for \$71,563 which will still leave us below the 1953 level, and this sum is for items which I consider urgent, sir.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

"Salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service." We are asking you for restoration and some new money there amounting to \$100,900. You gave us a hearing on this on July 3, and we are ready to answer any questions you may have further.

On "Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards," the bill as it passed the House rounded off our 1953 appropriation, reducing us \$11,607. We need that back, sir, and we need an additional \$28,193. Consequently we are asking you for \$39,800.

BOOKS FOR SUPREME COURT

Then under the item, "Books for the Supreme Court," there is a request for \$2,500 which the Supreme Court is here to justify, itself.

May I just make a few general remarks, sir, on the nature of the requests. As you know, sir, the Library of Congress is an extraordinary library, both with respect to the collections which it has and as to the services which it renders. There is no other library comparable to it; no other library belonging to a government which performs the services this library does for the legislature of a great government. There is no other library which performs the services which this library does for other governmental agencies, or to take some specialized groups, for the blind of the country in which it exists, and so on.

I won't expand on this further because I know you are aware of it, but I wish to make this point: The fact that we can give these services depends in the ultimate sense upon the way we organize the central collections. It is the central services which make the multiple use of them possible and therefore the efficiency and economy possible.

RECENT REPORT CITED

I could give you many examples of that, but let me just show you one: Here is a report recently made for another agency of the Government on recent developments in science and technology in Communist China. This is an extremely detailed report, listing personalities, institutions, the actual scientific courses given in all the educational institutions, the organization of the Academia Sinica and so on.

Senator MUNDT. Which division of the Library prepared that report?

Mr. CLAPP. One division, the Science Division, was responsible for its preparation, but in its preparation it made use of half a dozen other divisions.

This is the point I wish to make, sir: That report cost \$5,000 of another agency's money. The Library of Congress is probably the only place, I might go so far as to say in the world, where you could get a report like that for \$5,000, the reason being that we have the collections not only of Chinese material but of other scientific material. We have people qualified to exhaust these resources and to understand what they are doing.

Senator MUNDT. When you get \$5,000 for an item like that, do you cover it back into the Treasury or is that added to your appropriations?

Mr. CLAPP. It reimbursed us for our expenses. The \$5,000 means that we hired some people specially to do this work or that we paid for certain services, like duplicating, which we do not give ordinarily.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Senator MUNDT. About how much during the course of a fiscal year do you take in on projects of that type?

Mr. CLAPP. Last year, sir, we had from other agencies of the Government available for special jobs for them, for them exclusively, \$2,495,613.

Senator MUNDT. You mean that you collected fees or honorariums?

Mr. CLAPP. Transfers of funds.

Senator MUNDT. \$2 million from other agencies?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir. And against those funds we hired people and performed the jobs which they wanted done.

Senator MUNDT. Do you use the Legislative Reference Service to provide that kind of service to legislative agencies or is that used exclusively by Congress?

Mr. CLAPP. Only on the rarest occasions, and I don't think of one now, have we taken money from another agency and paid a member of the Legislative Reference Service to do a job for another agency. However, we have on occasion detailed members of the Legislative Reference Service to the staff of another agency, although I don't think of a good example of that recently. We have no real reason in principle not to do so.

Senator MUNDT. What I am trying to discover is whether or not people in the executive agencies utilize the Legislative Reference Service on the same basis that members of Congress do.

Mr. CLAPP. No, sir; they do not.

Senator MUNDT. It is supposed to be a Congressional service as I understand it and as its name implies.

Mr. CLAPP. No, they do not. The only exception to that general statement is an arrangement which we may call reciprocal courtesy. We call upon the executive agencies for a great deal of information in the work for Congress, and consequently cannot altogether refuse to look into our files and give them reciprocal and relevant information.

Senator MUNDT. You do give them what service you can, but I was thinking if all the executive agencies were to call upon you with the frequency that Members of Congress do, it would slow down our service and encumber you to the point where you would not be useful to us.

Mr. CLAPP. The \$2,495,600 were used to organize separate groups of people who were doing work for the agencies who paid in the money.

PROPOSED LANGUAGE AMENDMENT

Senator MUNDT. On this proposed language amendment that you have on page 10, do you see any good reason why we should not limit that to ships within the territorial limits of the continental United States so we do not engage the Library of Congress in the great American custom of junketing around the world at the taxpayers' expense?

Mr. CLAPP. We rarely, sir, only very rarely, and I don't think of an occasion, go to meetings abroad. We might possibly send somebody to a meeting in Canada, but ordinarily the only travel we do abroad is in the interest of collections. For example, we sent Mr. Hobbs from the southeast Asia section on a 6-month trip to Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippine Islands last year, but this was not to attend meetings. It was strictly in the interest of establishing our acquisitions arrangements out there, which it is very difficult to do without personal attention.

TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

Senator MUNDT. Let me ask you this: When you did authorize somebody in the Library to travel around and pick up his tab for \$1,500 for attending a convention or whatnot, from what part of your funds do those expenses come? You do not have a special appropriation for travel?

Mr. CLAPP. No, sir. There are budgetary travel allotments, under several of the appropriations. For example, under the appropriation for "Distribution of printed catalog cards" there is a travel allotment. If a person was attending a meeting for the express purpose of explaining the card catalog service, we would draw his travel authorization and funds from that appropriation.

Senator MUNDT. I do not know why the House left it out. It has been in there in previous years. What has been roughly the annual amount that you have spent for travel in the Library of Congress?

Mr. CLAPP. Between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Senator MUNDT. You are asking for the restoration of just 4 items, 4 plus the language.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator MUNDT. You still have not answered my question as to whether you thought there would be any violent objection that you can think of to limiting that travel to the continental United States or the Western Hemisphere or some kind of limitation.

Mr. CLAPP. I would rather that you gave us a limitation in funds and relied upon our feeling for the necessities as to whether we sent a man to, let's say, Korea, or to Formosa, as we have done, or to Germany, as we have done, or to Yugoslavia. I might say I myself was in Yugoslavia in 1950 in the interest of the collections. I would rather not go, sir, if you want the real truth. It was not a junket. It was distinctly a chore and involved personal expense.

Senator MUNDT. Why did the House take it out? Do you know?

Mr. CLAPP. I think, sir, because their attention had been called to the amount of travel done in the Library of Congress and specifically the amount of travel done by the Librarian, and I think that the House ignored the fact that most of the Librarian's travel was done at the expense, not of the Library of Congress, but of UNESCO, and of the State Department.

MEETING ATTENDANCE

Mr. WAGMAN. May I clarify the situation slightly, sir? We are not at present prohibited from traveling per se. The prohibition that exists is at the present time a statutory one against expenditure

of these appropriations for attendance at meetings, which has been in the past neutralized by special language in our appropriation act that permitted us to spend funds from these appropriations for attendance at meetings specifically. The posture of the matter at present is that we may use these appropriations for travel in the interest of the collection or the business of the Library, but not under statutory prohibition to attend meetings. That leaves us in a situation where we may not attend any association meeting, although many associations very frequently consider items of business for which the presence of a representative of the Library of Congress is essential.

Senator MUNDT. Would it be your analysis that the position of the Librarian is a full-time or part-time job?

Mr. CLAPP. The job of the Librarian of Congress is a full-time job, sir.

Senator MUNDT. One of the criticisms we have heard, and one of the things which probably reflects itself in the abolition of that language is this: That we have had Librarians of Congress in the past who, when you called them, aren't here. They are off for the State Department or some international organization or something else, assuming some responsibilities which they have not been assigned.

Mr. CLAPP. I have no doubt that is true, sir.

Senator MUNDT. We would like to have this a full-time job and we would like to have him available when we want to talk to him, which we can't do when he is in Paris attending a meeting.

Mr. CLAPP. Dr. Evans was doing justice, certainly the equivalent of full time in the Library of Congress. He was a tremendous worker. He was a man who could work 40 hours over one weekend. But the fact is that he was a great deal out of town.

Senator MUNDT. It does not do much good to have him work 40 hours one weekend and have him out of town when you want to talk to him.

NEED TO ATTEND MEETINGS

Mr. CLAPP. Sir, I have on page 10 listed a number of the kinds of activities that we need to attend meetings, and in the appendix on pages 11 and 12 I have developed these items further. For example, the Copyright Office needs to participate in meetings relating to the development of the copyright law—meetings of lawyers. The Legislative Reference Service—a number of their people need to attend meetings on policy matters affecting their work with Congress, meetings of banking and political science associations, economics associations, and so on.

I won't rehearse these further. They are all listed here.

Senator MUNDT. I am not opposed to meetings or their attending meetings, and I have no criticism personally of Dr. Evans and the trips he has made, but I have had criticisms brought to me in that connection. I am told we would like pretty much to have our Librarian in the Library when we have an important matter to discuss with him. I wanted to find out from you whether it was your conception it was a sort of honorary title like the King of England or an administrative job which should be done Librarywise as well as other functions which, of course, are important.

Mr. CLAPP. It is a full-time job, a \$10 million business, and one of the most complex businesses I know.

In the language, sir, I have introduced the phrase—this is the traditional phrase—that this travel may be approved when specifically authorized by the Librarian. This doesn't mean that it can be delegated by the Librarian to any subordinate. Travel for attendance at meetings must be specifically authorized by the Librarian himself. I should like to see that language stay in, and I would be perfectly agreeable, sir, to a money limitation.

Senator MUNDT. If you were going to take a shot at what the money limitation should be, what would you say?

Mr. CLAPP. For attendance at meetings exclusively, I would like to say \$10,000, sir.

Senator MUNDT. That sounds very reasonable.

Mr. CLAPP. I think we can hold within that.

May I, sir, speak to one or two items? I will try to be brief.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then you are perfectly willing, Mr. Clapp, to say somewhere in this act appropriations available to the Library of Congress, not in excess of \$10,000 shall be available for attendance at meetings, and including the rest of the language?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator MUNDT. You may proceed.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. CLAPP. Turning to page 3 of my letter, sir, "Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress." As I was saying, this is the appropriation which pays for the basic and central operations of the Library, those which pay for the work of acquiring and organizing and servicing the collections. Upon these central services depend all the multiple uses from which efficiencies and economies derive.

The fact is, sir, that while some of our peripheral operations—I won't say peripheral; other operations like the Copyright Office, the Legislative Reference Service, the Books for the Blind, and service to the public—have been increasing, we have had very little increase in this central operation; as a matter of fact, less than 5 percent in 5 years.

Meanwhile, the demands for the service have been increasing at rates like 54 percent, 75 percent, 84 percent, and so on.

For example, reference telephone calls have increased 43 percent in 5 years; loans of newspapers and periodicals 62 percent in 5 years; Government loans of books 54 percent in 5 years, and so on.

As we have strained our resources to keep up with these demands for service our housekeeping has deteriorated. Let me give you an example of what I mean. These are random photographs, not staged, showing the sloppy housekeeping we have got into. I am afraid it is a characteristic of librarians, sir, that when they are under requests for service they bend their resources to give service and let their housekeeping go.

This is what has happened here. We have let our housekeeping slide and have continued to give the service. Each time we fail to expand the shelving in the book stacks, it means the searching for books is going to be that much more costly in the future. Consequently, I shall ask you here on page 5 for some 14 positions to strengthen these central operations.

UNITED STATES QUARTERLY BOOK REVIEW

Before we get to that, on page 4 I wish to introduce another item, the United States Quarterly Book Review. This Review, of which here are copies, most recent copies, was an activity undertaken by the Library in 1944 at the request of the Department of State in order to execute an obligation of the United States Government under the Buenos Aires Convention of 1936. Other countries of the hemisphere have executed their obligations under this treaty. It seemed to the State Department that the United States should not be behind.

At first the State Department paid for the publication itself on a transfer of funds to the Library of Congress, but later the Library of Congress undertook to secure the appropriation directly. The Library merely edits this Review. It is published and distributed by private enterprise, currently by the Rutgers University Press, on a competitive bid procedure.

The book publishers contribute to it by supplying copies of their books, 4,006 of them in 1953, and under an arrangement which went into force in February we expect about 10,000 of them in 1954, which will make the publishers' contribution to this activity worth something like \$30,000.

VOLUNTEER REVIEWERS

The reviewing is done by volunteer reviewers throughout the United States, mostly experts in university and other situations, and since we review about 1,000 books a year, their contribution at the small rate of \$10 apiece might be said to be worth \$10,000.

In addition, we have made this United States Quarterly Book Review a part of our intrinsic operations by using these Review copies to base the catalog cards which we then sell through the Card Division. Altogether, sir; it is an important operation, both for other operations and intrinsically.

This item was reduced from the House recommendation because the Librarian informed the House Committee that if the Library's appropriation were cut, the Review would have to be 1 of 4 activities which the Library would eliminate first on the ground that it is not a basic function related to custody and service. However, in view of the number of other activities and interests which the Review touches, its elimination at this time would in many ways be extremely inadvisable.

I have not got in touch with the publishers' association, I have not got in touch with the press which publishes it. I have warned the personnel concerned there that their positions may be abolished at the end of August, but that is all I have done.

I would like to call the committee's attention to the statements made by Senator Smith of New Jersey, Senator Monroney, and Representative Case of New Jersey, as well as other evidence regarding the importance of this Review, which appeared in the record of the Senate hearings on the Legislative Branch appropriation bill for 1949, pages 5 through 21. I must state, sir, that I have cleared with both Senator Smith and Senator Monroney and Mr. Case's offices their willingness to have their 1949 testimony referred to here.

I am very urgent that this item be restored. The amount which we are asking for, \$26,835, is 80 percent of the cost of the operation.

The House bill includes 20 percent, which was to be used for windup, terminal activities. I urgently request the remainder so we can continue at least for this year.

I will add that it may very well appear that this is an operation which we should eventually give up, but we ought not to give it up unilaterally, without discussing it with the other parties concerned on a moment's notice, such as we would have to do now.

POSITIONS REQUESTED

If you have no questions on that, gentlemen, I would like to turn to page 5, the 14 positions which I am requesting for the general reader and reference service merely to underpin these very desperately undermanned operations in the core services of the Library.

One telephone reference assistant. The telephone inquiries have increased 43 percent in 5 years. Two reference assistants in Government documents. This work has increased 109 percent in 5 years. Seven bookstack attendants. I must remind you here, sir, that we keep open 52 hours a week. The per hour demands in our reading room have increased 11 percent in 5 years. This is the reason why our stacks get this way [indicating photographs], because the boys are so busy running for books that we don't give them the chance to shelve the books or to rearrange the shelves or to "read" the shelves. "Reading" the shelves is a technical term used for going along the bookshelves and making sure the books are in order and in place. We ought to go through the entire collection once a year. Actually at the present rate we are going through it once in every 20 years. This is vastly too little.

One searcher for misplaced books. We find that if we look for books reported not on the shelf we can find 60 percent of them.

One searcher for official loans. This is to search down books requested by Members of Congress and by other agencies.

One change-desk attendant similarly requested.

And a messenger is also requested.

I am very urgently desirous of this sum of \$33,437.

Senator ELLENDER. How much did you have last year for these services?

Mr. CLAPP. I cannot give you a comparable dollar figure, sir, because this covers several activities, but I can give you the figure in terms of persons. We are asking for 14 positions here. Last year in this work we had 161, so I am asking for a 8.7 percent increase in terms of persons; but the work which is being done in many cases 50, 60, and 80 percent increased. So this is really a very small increase.

Senator ELLENDER. You are asking for 14 additional positions?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You had last year how many?

Mr. CLAPP. One hundred and sixty-one in this work. This is the number of persons with whom the 14 should be compared.

FAR EASTERN LAW SECTION

On page 6 the Far Eastern Law Section. There is a definite need for a specialized section in the Law Library to deal with oriental law. This need has been recognized by resolution of the American Bar Asso-

ciation and of the Judicial Conference of the United States. In the House hearings there is considerable testimony on this point offered by Mr. Newell W. Ellison, Esq., chairman of a standing committee of the American Bar Association, to which I respectfully refer the committee.

The House recognized this need and has instructed us to set up the unit, but has granted us no funds therefor. If we should do this, sir, it would be catastrophic to the work of the Law Library, whose collections are just about in this situation [indicating photographs].

What the Law Library really needs is some fundamental housekeeping assistance to put its collections in order rather than experts in far eastern law. Nevertheless, we do have a fine collection of about 20,000 books on oriental law now, and the requests are coming in. I have here a whole collection of requests which we answered last year. These run the gamut of everything from the responsibility of an employer for torts of employees under Japanese law, what are the provisions of the laws on the succession to the throne of Thailand, what is the distinction between the nature and function of—and we have here two technical Arabic legal terms.

Senator MUNDT. From what sources do requests like that emanate?

Mr. CLAPP. The list here reads: Two Maryland lawyers, Department of Justice, Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of State, State, State, State, State—

Senator ELLENDER. You mean they made requests of you?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes.

STATE DEPARTMENT LAW LIBRARY

Senator ELLENDER. Has the State Department a nice library of their own?

Mr. CLAPP. We have the principal foreign law library.

Senator ELLENDER. I know you have the principal one, but they have a library of their own.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes; but not foreign law, sir. Foreign law is a matter very difficult to acquire in the first place, and almost impossible to use in the second place, unless you have the linguistic and legal talent.

Senator CHAVEZ. Is there not a State Department for that purpose and should it not have the linguistic talent and the know-how to deal with foreign governments?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes; but when it comes to developing a collection of the laws of Thailand sufficiently large to make a legal determination as to the state of the law in that country, the State Department library would have to be much larger than it is now. This is exactly one of those things: if we have in the Library of Congress the principal collection on foreign law, no other agency of the Government need duplicate it.

Senator ELLENDER. Where is your collection of books now? Is it available for anybody who desires it and who is able to read it?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir. It is on shelves.

Senator ELLENDER. There would be nothing to prevent a lawyer from the State Department from going and getting the information he desired if he wanted it?

Mr. CLAPP. Correct.

Senator ELLENDER. According to that list you have there, the State Department seems to be the main one requesting information.

Mr. CLAPP (reading further):

the Department of Defense, New York lawyer, Mexican lawyer, Senator, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.

These are some of the other inquirers. The reason we were able to answer——

TOTAL INQUIRIES

Senator ELLENDER. How many inquiries have you altogether, Mr. Clapp, approximately?

Mr. CLAPP. This is not a total list. There are about 40 inquiries here.

Senator ELLENDER. Over a year?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, but this isn't a total list. These are examples. The only reason we were able to answer these was that we had experts handy paid for by the State Department's China relief funds.

Senator ELLENDER. This would be a brand new service, would it not?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You tried to obtain it last year.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir. We are asking for three positions, 2 GS-11's and 1 GS-4.

Mr. Keitt, the law librarian.

Mr. KEITT. It is not merely a matter of looking up this law. The collection of Far Eastern law as it now stands is in a greatly disorganized state due to the lack of competently trained help to organize it. The collection needs to be cataloged, classified, and indexed, and when people go to find things there they have some difficulty in finding what we do have.

FUNDS TO CATALOG BOOKS

Senator ELLENDER. Have you got a fund to catalog books and put them in their proper place?

Mr. KEITT. We have a general fund to do that.

Senator ELLENDER. Certainly. What you want here is somebody to look up this law and answer questions.

Mr. KEITT. No. That is only a part of it, to find the law so somebody else can use it. We are not called upon to do legal research. We merely are in the business of helping other people find books to use on certain subjects. To acquire the books, to know what books to acquire and how to classify and arrange the books for use and how to find the law which someone is seeking, we have to have trained personnel. The American Bar Association made a survey and found that we are sadly lacking in our service.

Mr. CLAPP. What we need, sir, is the people who can read Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Thai, Burmese, and so on, and who know something about the legal institutions and practices of those countries, who can do all the work of developing these collections and telling people where to find their answers.

Senator MUNDT. Could these be part-time employees, or are you going to have people of this nature there permanently?

Mr. CLAPP. This is intended to be permanent, sir, and we hope to be able to get people with multilingual abilities, because we are asking for only three permanent people here. Two GS-11's, the professional staff, and one GS-4, the nonprofessional staff, to do the dirty

work. We won't have Mr. Keitt give us an opinion in Burmese, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KEITT. Mr. Chairman, this item has been up before the House committee for 2 or 3 years, and they have finally recognized the need for it. There has been extensive testimony on it, and there is no question in their minds as to our need for this section. The only problem is the money.

Senator MUNDT. There is nothing unusual about that fact. We hear that all the way along.

You may proceed, Mr. Clapp. We are running a little bit behind schedule and have other people outside who want to be heard.

Mr. CLAPP. On page 7 appears the item for salaries and expenses, Legislative Reference Service. You have heard us on that and we need say no more unless you have some questions.

CATALOG CARD SERVICE

On page 8, "Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards." As I explained, the House bill cut us \$11,607 below 1953. We are asking for a restoration of that and we are asking for new funds in the amount of \$28,193.

Senator SALTONSTALL. This is all returned to you?

Mr. CLAPP. No, sir. About 20 percent of this we use in our own operations. The remaining 80 percent is used in the operations of the distribution of catalog cards service, and this is all returned to us plus a statutory 10 percent profit, and in a good year it even runs above the statutory 10 percent. For example, our profit for the last 3 years is \$163,000 over and above the 10 percent.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What I mean is, this appropriation really costs nothing.

Mr. CLAPP. Correct.

Senator SALTONSTALL. And it is a real service. We have had this argument before. It is a real service to all the libraries.

Mr. CLAPP. Correct, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Is it self-sustaining in its entirety?

Mr. CLAPP. Completely, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. The 10 percent takes care of it—

Mr. CLAPP. Oh, I beg your pardon. No, it is not self-sustaining in its entirety. Twenty percent of it is for the maintenance of the Library of Congress catalogs. This is not self-sustaining.

Senator ELLENDER. But 80 percent of it is?

Mr. CLAPP. Eighty percent is more than self-sustaining.

Senator ELLENDER. How much more?

Mr. CLAPP. Ten percent and even more.

Senator ELLENDER. It is about 90 or 92 percent self-sustaining.

Mr. CLAPP. Correct.

Senator ELLENDER. The rest of that, then, between 5 and 10 percent, let's say, is your part of the expense.

Mr. CLAPP. That is true, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You have to have the same service in the Library of Congress that you give to others in the country.

Mr. CLAPP. That is exactly the situation, Senator.

Senator CHAVEZ. You want \$39,800 restored?

Mr. CLAPP. No. The \$39,800 is to continue our service. This is part of the reimbursable item. We need this because the demands are expanding, and we need to hire more people to meet the demand.

Senator ELLENDER. To increase service?

Mr. CLAPP. That is right. If we do not meet the demands satisfactorily the whole business may wash out on us and we may end the Government with a large deficit instead of a profit. It is just as simple as that. It is a business operation.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF BOOKS FOR SUPREME COURT

Page 9: Books for the Supreme Court. Before giving Mr. Hallam an opportunity to testify on that, I would like to conclude my part of this presentation, just referring once more to the change of language on page 10, and this is all I have, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask one question, Mr. Chairman? What is the situation with respect to this book review?

Mr. CLAPP. About 3,000 copies sold, sir, at the present time, subscriptions, and some additional copies for official distribution.

Senator MUNDT. That is a venture that is just 1 year old, is that right?

Mr. CLAPP. No. Since 1944.

Senator CHAVEZ. What do you refer to by "official distribution"?

Mr. CLAPP. To agencies of the Government. The Library of Congress uses it in exchange, and so on.

Senator ELLENDER. How much do you obtain out of those books by way of selling them?

Mr. CLAPP. We do not get any of the money. This is done by private enterprise. I don't know. The subscription price at the present time is what, Mr. Atkinson?

Mr. ADKINSON. The subscription is \$3.75 domestic per year, \$4.50 foreign.

STATE LAW INDEX

Senator MUNDT. We have had some inquiry about a State law index. You did not mention anything about that. You talked about the foreign law index. Mr. Keitt, do we not have a State law index?

Mr. KEITT. We had a State law index up until about 4 years ago, I think it was, and the index was made by the legislative reference. The Legislative Reference Service had I don't know how many people, half a dozen or more.

Mr. CLAPP. The legislation which authorizes the Library of Congress to issue an index of State legislation is still on the books. It is 2 U. S. C. 164, if I remember correctly. However, funds were denied us several years ago, and, after a couple of attempts to get restoration, we gave up. I notice, however——

Senator MUNDT. You did get all the State laws and file them.

Mr. CLAPP. We get the State laws anyhow. We have to have them.

Senator MUNDT. You do not have the index?

Mr. CLAPP. It is a job of indexing.

Senator MUNDT. It is a specific job of research every time an inquiry comes in.

Mr. KEITT. It facilitates research, that is all.

Mr. CLAPP. A number of agencies are asking to have that service restored, sir, and we have told them that if they make noise, it is up to them. We have also stated to the Joint Committee on the Library that we would be glad to discuss the renewal of this operation with the joint committee at any time.

Senator MUNDT. Perhaps when you come back next year you might bring in a suggested request, a suggestion that would talk and let us take a look at it.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF BOOK REVIEW

Senator CHAVEZ. Referring back to the book review, as I understood your statement, this is distributed by private enterprise.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator CHAVEZ. How does the Library of Congress come into the picture? Why do you publish it and somebody else distribute it?

Mr. CLAPP. We do not publish it. We prepare the copy for them.

Senator CHAVEZ. Why?

Mr. CLAPP. I don't remember whether you were here when I began my presentation. That is an undertaking of the United States Government under the Buenos Aires Convention in 1936, by which each of the signatory countries agreed to prepare such a review, a quarterly review of the new books in that country. Consequently, the State Department asked the Library of Congress to prepare the material. We have prepared it as inexpensively as we can, using voluntary assistance for reviewing, and getting books for nothing from the publishers. We merely organized the reviews, type them up, and from that point the job is done by this private publisher.

Senator CHAVEZ. One further question: You referred to Buenos Aires.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator CHAVEZ. Do you only review new books for people or do you review the old literature?

Mr. CLAPP. Just the new ones. If it would be of interest, sir, I could read you the resolution passed at Buenos Aires.

Senator CHAVEZ. No, no, that is all right. Thank you.

Senator MUNDT. Does that answer the question?

REVIEW OF OLD LITERATURE

Senator CHAVEZ. Have you a review of the old literature?

Mr. CLAPP. No, sir; we have no responsibilities or service connected with a review of the old literature.

Senator CHAVEZ. What about the need for that?

Mr. CLAPP. At the present time, sir, I would say I don't recognize a clear need or demand for a review of the old literature.

Senator CHAVEZ. What is the need for the review of the new literature?

Mr. CLAPP. So as to enable especially people in foreign countries to know what books are coming out in this country which are on a particular subject in which they may be interested, if it is agronomy, medicine, physics, literature, or agriculture or whatever it may be. It is a notification process.

Senator MUNDT. Do they not get that through Time magazine, the Saturday Review of Literature, the New York Times book review section?

Mr. CLAPP. It was apparently thought that they did not get it sufficiently well. None of those journals tries to cover the whole of American publishing, which amounts to about 11,000 new titles a year.

Senator MUNDT. Do you cover the whole thing?

Mr. CLAPP. We make a selection out of the whole.

Senator MUNDT. Which is what they do.

Mr. CLAPP. Which is what they do, but we select from every point of view, whereas Time selects from the point of view of what is known as the general reader, not for the physician or the agronomist or economist. Very few books in fine arts, for example, are reviewed in Time Magazine.

Senator ELLENDER. Many of the newspapers do this work, too, do they not?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Do they use your facilities?

Mr. CLAPP. I have no doubt they do informally, but they don't do so formally.

Senator ELLENDER. How long after a book is actually published is it that you publish this review?

Mr. CLAPP. This issue for June covers the books in the preceding quarter, April, May, and June.

Senator ELLENDER. So before you make your review a book may be out a couple of months, 2 months at least.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator CHAVEZ. Let me understand, Mr. Clapp. We will take again Argentina.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator CHAVEZ. If there is an American book published which might refer to medicine, to arts, you review that and it is published in this.

Mr. CLAPP. Not relating exclusively to Argentina.

Senator CHAVEZ. Anywhere?

BOOK REVIEW EXAMPLE

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, anywhere. Then we review it, and the universities in Argentina will then order the best books published in this country in medicine and secure them. Let me give you an example.

Senator CHAVEZ. A little history of Argentina?

Mr. CLAPP. I will pick one up at random. The Measurement of Hearing by Ira G. Hirsch. This is not the kind of book that would be reviewed in Time or in the New York Times or in the Washington Star. The Measurement of Hearing is distinctly a technical book published by McGraw-Hill. There are many books published on hearing, but the University in Argentina presumably wants only the good ones.

Senator CHAVEZ. But who decides what is good for Argentina?

Mr. CLAPP. We do.

Senator CHAVEZ. Of those who published the review?

Mr. CLAPP. We do.

Senator CHAVEZ. You say a book published by McGraw-Hill would be better than a book published by some other publisher?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; but it is not our personnel who does it. It is these volunteer reviewers. I don't know who the man is who made the determination here, but he was possibly a professor of acoustics at MIT.

Mr. WAGMAN. It is not just a matter of its being qualitatively better. We say this book makes a contribution to that field of knowledge.

Senator CHAVEZ. Whether it is by McGraw-Hill or somebody else?

Mr. WAGMAN. That is right. Not a book which merely rehearsed what was already known in the field, but a book which brings something new to the field.

Mr. CLAPP. The publishers understand this, and the publishers are represented on the advisory committee and are very much in favor of the whole thing. I would be glad to refer this committee to the American Book Publishers Council, sir, if the session were to last longer.

Senator MUNDT. There are a great many witnesses to be heard this afternoon, and we are far behind schedule. I wonder if Mr. Hallam has a good case for the \$2,500.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF BOOKS FOR SUPREME COURT

Mr. HALLAM. I hope so, Mr. Chairman.

In the fiscal year 1950 the item for books for the Supreme Court was \$25,000, but in the appropriation for fiscal 1951 when the amount appropriated for the increase of the Library of Congress was cut by 10 percent, our item was also cut to \$22,500. With the approval of the Chief Justice, we are seeking the restoration of this difference of \$2,500 as we have done for the past 2 fiscal years since the cut was made. This restoration is more important this year than ever because the price of books has been rising continuously, and the cumulative effect of this price rise has reached the point where it is crippling our library in its efforts to keep up to date with publications. We are trying our utmost to prevent the creation of gaps in our collection, but with the funds presently available this has become almost impossible.

No doubt many of the Senators realize that in a law library the major part of the collection is made up of sets of periodicals, reports, and so forth. The books necessary to maintain these sets up-to-date we call continuations. Of the \$22,500 which we have had for the last 3 years, for this past year, 1953, nearly \$19,000 has been used for continuations alone, that is, for the annual volumes and annual subscriptions to law reviews, State session laws, reports of American courts, British courts and things of that type.

The margin between that \$19,000 and the \$22,500 is quite narrow, and it is narrowing. It is money which we need to buy new lawbooks in the category of monographs and treatises on new subjects and things of that type.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you say is that you cannot keep up with the new writings of professors, like we will say Williston or Bell, and those fellows because you have so much money that is just going into the keeping up of your sets?

Mr. HALLAM. That is right, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That is the whole story, is it not?

Mr. HALLAM. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You do have enough money to keep up with your sets.

Mr. HALLAM. Yes, sir; we do Senator. But the question is when we are going to reach the point of leaving a gap in a set in order to buy some important new treatise in the law.

PERIODICAL SUBSCRIPTION

Senator ELLENDER. Such as what? How many periodicals do you subscribe to?

Mr. HALLAM. We receive around 200, Senator Ellender, but many of them are gifts.

Senator ELLENDER. How many are paid for?

Mr. HALLAM. The subscriptions run probably 125 or something like that. Possibly more.

Senator ELLENDER. How much does that cost you?

Mr. HALLAM. I don't have the exact figure on that.

Senator ELLENDER. How much of that is read by the Justices of the Supreme Court? I wonder if they have time even to thumb through them. You have a mass of material there that I am sure is never looked at by the Justices.

Mr. HUDON. Our object is to maintain a library, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand that, but I am talking about periodicals.

Mr. HUDON. If a periodical is published and we don't purchase it at that time, 5 years from now when we may need it we won't be able to get it, even though we don't need it at the time it is published.

Senator ELLENDER. Does the Library of Congress get any of those?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, the ones they get you also get?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Why cannot you get it from the Library of Congress?

Mr. HALLAM. We do as much as possible.

Senator ELLENDER. I think there is too much duplication there. It strikes me if you need them that badly you can obtain them from the Library of Congress.

MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARY FOR SUPREME COURT

Mr. HALLAM. Whenever our collection is deficient, we do that, but nevertheless we want to maintain a library for the Supreme Court.

Senator ELLENDER. You do have enough with the \$22,500 to take care of all of your subscriptions. That is, your law books.

Mr. HALLAM. That is true, Senator.

Mr. CLAPP. The question here is a balance, whether it is worth \$2,500, for example, to send over to the Library of Congress every time you want an issue of a periodical which may be a half dozen times a day, or to spend \$2,500 to have it right there. It is a balance of costs. I won't say anymore than that.

Senator ELLENDER. You have to have somebody there anyhow, to serve the Supreme Court Justices, I guess, to handle them.

Mr. HALLAM. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. You might advance the same argument by having your books here in the Senate Office Building. That is the same argument.

Mr. HALLAM. It is.

Senator CHAVEZ. Whenever we want some information, we send to the Library.

Senator ELLENDER. We go to you, the Library of Congress. I think there is too much duplication. That was the argument advanced by me 3 or 4 years ago, if you remember, with the State Department. The State Department has a lot of books we think they could obtain from the Library of Congress.

Senator CHAVEZ. But more so the Supreme Court, because they are right across the street.

Mr. HALLAM. Many of our requests from the court come from the bench when they are in the courtroom hearing argument. We aim to give them as rapid service as possible so they can see what the object under discussion is before the argument is passed on.

Senator CHAVEZ. When we are in debate in Congress, we could use the same argument. We do not ask one of the pages to go get them right now. We send to the Library of Congress.

Mr. HUDON. The Senate also maintains a library for its own use. Our point is that we need a library for our own use comparable to the library you have here.

Senator ELLENDER. No. Your library is so far superior to ours there is no comparison.

Mr. HUDON. Thank you.

Senator ELLENDER. Personally, I do not know why we should have a big library here.

Senator MUNDT. Does that conclude your presentation, gentlemen?

Are there some other people on your team who wish to speak here?

Mr. CLAPP. No, sir. The amounts we are asking for, in comparison with certain others, are very small, but they are very important, sir, or we should not have taken this much of your time.

Senator MUNDT. We thank you very much for your comment and excellent presentation.

Senator Monroney and Congressman Dawson are here. We will hear Senator Monroney on the Library of Congress.

QUARTERLY BOOK REVIEW

STATEMENT OF HON. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator MONRONEY. I would like to talk about the Library. I want to say a word in behalf of the Quarterly Book Review. It has been operating since 1944, about 9 years. During that time it has built up a great reputation among all publishers of the country and built up a considerable worldwide reputation as reflecting in a condensed and consise form the books, literature, art, science, and things that are written by American authors.

It literally puts in a quarterly showcase, so the rest of the world can see, that which the Library of Congress considers most significant in American writing.

In fact, there has been no controversy or question about its operation during these 9 years in any way, shape, or form, and it has accumulated continuing support which I think warrants the \$26,500 to continue it.

The Library of Congress, as you know, is the granddaddy of all of our libraries and is considered a leader in encouraging the best of our literature. The local libraries of this country as well as other libraries respect tremendously the list of books by American authors which are considered important. Five hundred specialists in this field review the books for nothing. All they get to keep is the review copy. Such men as the late Senator Willis Smith was one of their reviewers, on matters of law, because he was a former president of the American Bar Association. Men of that caliber do this work as a labor of love, feeling they make a distinctive contribution to American letters.

One factor I might illustrate is that because of the enthusiastic support of this by the American book publishers they now send advance copies of all their books to the Library. The catalog cards are prepared in advance on receipt of these books. So the Library makes up considerable revenue in additional sale of catalog cards because they are already cataloged and available at the time the books hit the shelves of the various bookstores.

The publication and mechanical work is all done without cost to the Federal Government.

Senator MUNDT. The books themselves go to the reviewers.

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, that is their only pay for the reviewing. The publication by Rutgers University relieves the Government of any expense of publication, papers, distribution, anything like that, and most of the circulation is done, aside from that which goes to official uses, at their expense and I understand it costs the university something to do it, but they feel it is a public service. I know Congressman Case who represents that district in New Jersey has always been enthusiastically for this program, too.

Senator MUNDT. Has Rutgers been with it all the time, all the way through?

Senator MONRONEY. I believe they have. They have found it very useful and a great builder of their reputation to be participating in it.

Senator MUNDT. It is a very fine university and it is good to see that the Ivy League has not got a monopoly on this program.

Any questions?

HOUSE REDUCTION

Senator ELLENDER. Did the House cut this service out entirely?

Senator MONRONEY. Yes, sir. It made enough cuts that I would say this would be one of the things that would be jettisoned because it is one of the more recent additions of service.

Senator MUNDT. They did not cut it out per se.

Senator Monroney. Not per se, but it was understood that this and several other things like their department of aeronautics, and I

think European affairs division, 2 or 3 others more recent, would go out because they are the most recent in, although this book report has been published for 9 years. I know the distinguished chairman is interested in the fact that our best literature and our best books on arts and science is one of our great propaganda media throughout the world and our endeavor is to give this in a showcase.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that amount included as an expense item?

Senator MUNDT. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. I notice it has been cut by the House from \$4,833,000 last year to \$4,750,000 this year.

Senator MONRONEY. I think there was a cut of \$150,000, and this would take out roughly \$26,500 that is necessary to continue this for the full year.

Senator MUNDT. Thank you very much.

Senator MONRONEY. Thank you. I appreciate very much your letting me come down.

INCOME TAX PROVISION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM A. DAWSON, A UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator MUNDT. Congressman Dawson of Utah, you would like to address yourself to the subject of the income-tax provision for Members of Congress?

Representative DAWSON. That is right.

Senator MUNDT. We will be very glad to hear you.

Representative DAWSON. I refer particularly to the rider which was attached to the House legislative and judiciary measure permitting Congressmen to designate as their place of residence their home district, meaning that they would be entitled to all of their expenses here in the District of Columbia to be deducted from their income tax.

I suppose, seeing you gentlemen working here on the Sabbath, and overextending yourselves every night, it appears with little grace for me to come up here and say you should not be entitled to more money, but I think there are ways of doing that. I personally am very much opposed to this method which was adopted over on the floor of the House.

I might inform you—perhaps you are already familiar with it—that there were fewer than 75 Members on the floor at the time this rider was on there and no one knew it was coming up. Personally, I feel that we are placing ourselves in a particular class by giving us that privilege here and that the people will be very resentful about it and will be justified in their resentment.

There is no limit, as I see it, to the amount of expenses or the type of expenses which a Congressman could claim.

\$3,000 LIMITATION

Senator ELLENDER. How do you feel about the present provision that is in the law now, \$3,000 limitation?

Mr. DAWSON. The \$3,000 limit? I am not familiar with that.

Senator MUNDT. The House attempted to strike out the limitation. Up to now you are able to charge back expenses up to \$3,000, living expenses in Washington. What the House did was to make that without limit. I certainly agree with you 100 percent that there should not be that wide-open opportunity.

Representative DAWSON. I do not see too much objection to that provision with a limit on there.

Senator ELLENDER. That is in the law now.

Senator MUNDT. It is in the law at the present time. I think they increased it from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Excuse me. In this way, Mr. Chairman: Senator Ellender and I worked on that last year. Two thousand five hundred dollars was an expense account tax free. That was stricken out, and a Congressman and a Senator was allowed to deduct \$3,000 for his Washington expenses. What the House did this year was to strike out that limitation and say that all your expenses in Washington with regard to congressional work were considered business expenses for tax deduction.

Senator ELLENDER. Another thing they did, Senator, was to make it permanent, whereas ours was only for 2 years.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. We had hopes, you see, that in the meantime the Congress would pass a law raising the salaries.

JUDGES' AND CONGRESSIONAL SALARY STUDY

Senator SALTONSTALL. What do you think, Mr. Dawson, of the proposition of this commission to study and make a report on judges' salaries and congressional salaries?

Representative DAWSON. I think that is a little more adroit approach to the problem, but I still feel that it is a bad time for us to start giving increases to ourselves.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are against any change?

Representative DAWSON. Yes, I am. I think until the time we can show some surplus and get this budget balanced and give the people a small tax reduction, that hardly stands in good grace.

Senator MUNDT. You want to keep the law exactly as it has been?

Representative DAWSON. Yes, I favor that.

Senator CHAVEZ. Mr. Congressman, I agree with you generally, but I have been in Congress 22 years and I have seen Congress liberal in the things you are talking about with every department of the Government. We can appropriate millions and millions of dollars for Federal buildings in Washington with 19 elevators for the judges and the judiciary buildings; we can appropriate money for that sort of fellows, but when it comes to a question of trying to be efficient ourselves, there are some Senators who haven't enough space to take care of one-tenth of their business.

Representative DAWSON. I agree with you, Senator. I think in comparison to some of the other salaries that are being paid here, we are underpaid, but at the same time I do not think two wrongs make a right. I think some of these people are overpaid. Personally, I think that we are making a mistake here in setting an example in other fields for these reductions we are making. I oppose even granting the leadership automobiles and chauffeurs. I come to work in

the mornings and I see a lot of these big, long, black automobiles with a chauffeur at the wheel. I have passed any number of them coming down here. I know they are not all Cabinet members. I don't know how far this thing spreads. I think we are just setting a bad example.

Senator CHAVEZ. We might set a bad example, but when you have hundreds and hundreds of fourth-class assistants to some Cabinet officer getting \$6,000 more than a Congressman or Senator who has to face the music, it does not seem quite fair.

Representative DAWSON. That is wrong.

Senator CHAVEZ. I agree with you.

Representative DAWSON. That is wrong, too, and I want to give you all my support for any reductions you can make. As I sat here and listened to this testimony on the Library of Congress, it just seems to me we are going so far afield in a lot of these things that a thing gets started and goes and goes and goes.

Senator CHAVEZ. On your side of the Capitol and on our side of the Capitol—Senator Ellender has to come on his own, whatever way he comes to the Capitol; Senator Mundt here has to come on his own, and I do, too—we give somebody like the Architect of the Capitol and the rest of them and clerks themselves a lot of money.

Representative DAWSON. It is absolutely wrong.

Senator MUNDT. Thank you very much, Congressman. We appreciate your appearance.

Representative DAWSON. I had a statement prepared which I will leave with you.

Senator MUNDT. File that with the clerk. We will be glad to receive it and put it in the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM A. DAWSON (REPUBLICAN, UTAH)

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank members of the committee for giving me this opportunity to appear and urge correction of what I sincerely believe was a serious mistake made by the House.

I refer to the amendment placed in the legislative and judicial appropriation bill which would permit Congressmen to deduct all of their living expenses in Washington from their income for income-tax purposes.

This amendment was placed into the bill by the Democratic floor leader when there was less than 75 Members on the floor. There was no prior notice given that such an amendment would be offered. At least I received no such notice.

I am unalterably opposed to this amendment and to any theory which is brought forward to justify it.

Even if the Nation were solvent and there was a surplus in the Treasury, I would oppose legislation of this type. Under the amendment, a Congressman can deduct all his living expenses while in Washington. There is no limit. Baby-tender fees, rent, cocktails, food, clothing, purchase of new automobiles—all of these, as I understand it, are deductible. In short, the amendment would make a Congressman's salary tax free. All he would have to do would be to see that he spent his \$12,500 per year in Washington. If he is fortunate enough to have some outside income, that too would be tax free provided it was spent while he was in Washington.

I can't imagine more un-American legislation. It is indefensible for Members of Congress—of all people—to set themselves up as a special class in order that they may escape the onerous duty of paying income taxes which they and they alone are empowered to levy upon the American people.

In opposing this backdoor method of increasing our take-home pay, I am not unaware of the pressures the cost of living back here are placing upon the congressional pocketbook. I would like to draft legislation that would earmark the first million dollars of surplus in the Treasury—after we have balanced the budget

and reduced taxes for our people—for increases in congressional salaries. I would not hesitate to defend such legislation back in my district. And I think I would have the support of my constituents. They would feel under the above circumstances that I had earned a pay increase.

But, gentlemen, if the Senate goes along with the House and approves this tax-escape clause, I am very fearful that the people back home will make sure next year that I am no longer a member of the privileged class that has to pay income taxes only on that portion of salary that isn't spent back here.

In other words, if you don't remove this class legislation from the bill, the people back home will remove us from the class.

RADIO AND TELEVISION GALLERY OF THE SENATE

STATEMENTS OF WILLARD F. SHADEL, CHAIRMAN, SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF OPERATIONS IN CONGRESSIONAL RADIO-TV GALLERIES; AND D. HAROLD McGRATH, SUPERINTENDENT, SENATE RADIO AND TELEVISION GALLERY

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator MUNDT. Now we come to the problems involved in the Capitol. Mr. Shadel, I guess, is the only one to have the information and testify for his division, which is radio and television. We will be glad to have the rest of you gather around the table.

This will involve some changes in the architectural structure of the Capitol.

I guess we will start with Mr. Shadel, Mr. Lynn, and we will ask you some questions after we get through talking with Mr. Shadel and Mr. Coar. We thought we would get their information and then talk to you generally.

Mr. SHADEL. I have a statement prepared, Mr. Chairman. I don't know if you want to take time to listen to that.

Senator MUNDT. Why do you not file the statement in the record and tell us in your own manner what you want.

(The statement referred to follows:)

RE RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSED FOR SENATE RADIO-TV GALLERY

My name is Willard F. Shadel, chairman of the special committee in charge of operations in the congressional radio-TV galleries. This special committee was set up by the executive committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents Association several years ago. I was appointed as chairman of this committee last year and reappointed this year. Also, I have served 5 years as a member of the executive committee.

I have been asked to present, on behalf of the executive committee, a program for the reconstruction of facilities within the present gallery, as well as a request for additional space in the area immediately adjoining our present area.

Our present facilities were set up in 1945 at which time we were servicing 4 major networks and 25 individual radio stations or special news services. At that time there were no television networks.

There are now 155 correspondents, working for radio and television, accredited to the Senate radio-TV gallery. These correspondents, in addition to the need for working space, typewriters, telephones and so forth, request at various times facilities for broadcasting or recording for radio, filming for television or in some instances, live telecasts. These correspondents represent: 4 major radio networks; 4 major television networks; 3 major television film agencies; and 35 individual radio stations or special news services.

In addition, there are frequent visiting correspondents, accredited as associate members, who need studios for broadcasting, filming, or recording. Yet the present gallery only offers 4 small radio studios and 1 small television studio.

It is true that studio facilities are not used for a large portion of the Senate's day, but when there is a big story with urgent demands for interviewing Senators, the present facilities are wholly inadequate. In this session of the 83d Congress we have had 251 interviews in the gallery in which Senators have participated. Of these, 28 were forum discussions; 37 were television filmings; and 186 were for radio broadcasting or recording. This is a large number considering the fact that we have had only two outstanding controversial issues arise in the Senate this session.

The increasing demands for studio facilities, on the part of radio and television, is illustrated by the fact that in 1950 there was only 1 television film service operating out of the gallery, while now there are 6 such services which assign their reporters and cameramen regularly to Senate coverage. At present, there is only one small studio available for this type of television filming. In fast-breaking stories, on major issues of wide public interest, Senators to be interviewed must practically wait in line for their turn before the cameras. A single Senator, of particular importance at the moment on the issue under discussion, may have to repeat his statement as many as 4 times because space does not allow more than the cameras of 1 film service. Experience shows, both for the Senator and the film editor, that quality falls off after a number of repeat performances. The same condition applies, under similar circumstances, to the other facilities for radio broadcasts or recording.

We have frequently had objections made by Senators, as well as film editors, on the quality of the film made in the small studio now available. Technically, the limitation of space involves the use of a wide angle lense closeup to cover the subject, which is bound to lend certain distortion; there is a monotony of background since space does not permit special backdrops and there is no room for proper lighting. The monotony is also marked in the limitation to only one pose (a head shot). The space limitation further prohibits use of an interviewer or possibly another view being exchanged in participation by two Senators.

There is another problem which occurs more frequently and that is, the many instances of group discussions, the radio forums wherein two or more correspondents are conducting roundtable discussions which can only be carried on now in the large work area of the present gallery. When such programs are under way, it means shutting down the regular gallery facilities to all other correspondents and serious interference with the normal routine of the gallery. The same applies when we are forced to use the large room for filming purposes. The need for a larger studio separate from the work area, is a pressing one.

In the case of the small radio studios, now in use, I am sure you Senators who have been interviewed in these for any length of time, appreciate the unfavorable conditions of space and ventilation. In considering the reconstruction or reallocation of the present gallery, we have found a means of enlarging these studios for better working conditions.

The major goal, however, in the proposed reconstruction is to provide one large studio capable of handling live telecasts. This studio would be so arranged so that it can be subdivided by the use of acoustical doors and made available for two television filmings, or a radio forum and a television filming, or various other combinations, operating simultaneously.

The executive committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents Association has gone into this matter thoroughly in consultation with radio and television engineers of the major networks.

In utilizing the present available space of the gallery, we are sacrificing work space for the correspondents as regards tables, desks, typewriters, and the storage of equipment. Expansion into additional space appears to be the only ready answer.

One recommendation has been for a balcony above the radio studios which require less height than the television area but we cannot hope to meet the ever increasing needs for additional facilities in the present space. After surveying additional possible areas, Senators Ferguson of Michigan and Maybank of South Carolina, have come to our rescue with legislation S. 1648, which provides space for a large television studio, in which is now a part of the corridor to the Senate Gallery on the east side, without interfering with the elevators and ladies lounge. This matter, we are told, is for consideration by the Rules and Administration Committee and is still pending.

So far as your Committee on Appropriations is concerned, we earnestly plead for prompt consideration of the estimates provided by the Capitol Architect under plans which we are submitting for your appraisal.

Mr. SHADEL. This is putting me on the other side of the fence. Usually I am asking you Senators questions. The present radio-television space assigned to the radio and television correspondents is outlined in this map or chart which has been presented to you. The red shows the present radio and television studios. The proposed changes are detailed by the black lines.

In the statement I have pointed out the tremendous increase in the demands on the facilities there from 1945, when we had only 4 major radio networks, and 1950, when there was only 1 television film operation. Now there are 4 major television networks demanding facilities and there are 3 independent film agencies for television in addition to the 4 radio networks and the individual stations.

PRESENT TELEVISION STUDIO

At the present time we have only one very small television studio, which is marked "A" on this chart. We have complaints from Senators and editors on the quality that is being turned out there. I have inquired from our technicians and they say that technically the limitation in space means that you use a wide-angle lense close up to cover the subject, which is bound to lend certain distortion. It also provides monotony in the background since space does not permit special backdrops and there is no room for proper lighting.

That monotony is also marked in the limitation to only one pose, a head shot. In other words, all the interviews that are made there now for television film are so limited in their focus that there is complaint from the Senators when they see themselves in the evening on this or that television news program, or there is complaint from the editors that they are getting no variety because of the monotony which develops.

So the radio and television correspondents executive committee called in the network engineers to make suggestions as to some way to get around this limitation, particularly in television. In the present space we have provided a large studio marked off in black there which encompasses the present little network booths. That large studio they tell us is big enough for live telecasts, if it need should be, or it can be divided by acoustical doors so that we have space 15 feet by 10 feet which the film people say is sufficient.

Senator SALTONSTALL. That would give you two?

Mr. SHADEL. That would give us two film operations simultaneously in the same space.

Senator ELLENDER. What are those shaded places?

Mr. SHADEL. Those are the walls of the Capitol.

Senator ELLENDER. They look thick to me.

Mr. SHADEL. They are very thick. Then opposite that large television studio we can find space for three radio studios which are larger than the present ones we have. We can also use this space marked "A" again, which is just off the entrance, for radio, and that would give us sufficient space for the usual radio demand.

I have mentioned here in the statement that this space is not used a large part of the Senate hours, but there are major controversies arising, major issues, in which the Senators involved are called up there for interviews and they practically have to wait in line.

Senator CHAVEZ. Where is "A" located?

Mr. SHADEL. This space here.

Senator CHAVEZ. I know, but where is it located?

Mr. SHADEL. This is the foyer here.

SPACE FOR VOICE OF AMERICA

Senator MUNDT. Will you have space under the new proposal for the Voice of America to do its broadcasting which it has been doing up there?

Mr. SHADEL. The executive committee never actually has credited the Voice of America as such, but they do come in and operate whenever there is space available. There never has been any conflict that I know of.

Senator CHAVEZ. What is the justification for the Congress or the Senate to supply that space for private television?

Mr. SHADEL. I assume that on the same basis as press facilities were provided in the original construction as well as the provisions made later for the radio news facilities.

Senator CHAVEZ. They charge for their services, do they not?

Mr. SHADEL. Very few of the programs that come from the radio-television galleries are commercial programs. They fall in the class of public service. For instance, one of our great needs now is to have space for a forum discussion. ABC has a program called Crossfire, Mutual has Reporters Roundup, and neither of those that I recall is sponsored. The time is given over the network facilities in the line of public service.

Senator CHAVEZ. If I want to make a talk over the radio, cut a disk or something else, I have to pay for it out of space furnished by the Senate of the United States.

Senator MUNDT. No.

Mr. SHADEL. That comes under Mr. Coar.

Senator CHAVEZ. You just want the space for the facility?

Mr. SHADEL. For the correspondents.

Senator MUNDT. Is it contemplated that this new television studio which provides for a revised program could be used for producing sponsored programs for which the networks are paying, because some of the forums are sponsored. The American Forum of the Air is sponsored.

Mr. SHADEL. There is always that likelihood, Mr. Chairman. We make no distinction in presenting a public issue. We correspondents work either way. If it is sponsored we work for a fee. If it is not sponsored we work on our regular sustaining job.

JUSTIFICATION FOR SPACE

Senator CHAVEZ. What is the justification to have space furnished for sponsors?

Mr. SHADEL. For the public's information—education of the public. It applies the same whether it is a sponsored show or if it merely falls in the category of a public service show. A sponsor comes in and underwrites a certain show, say the American Forum of the Air, which is usually done outside, incidentally, but there is a possibility

it might be done here for the convenience of a Senator. Time comes out of that half hour for the sponsor, about 3 minutes of that time.

Senator MUNDT. You could argue with equal validity that all of the press gallery operations are sponsored programs because the advertising finances the paper.

Mr. McGRATH. We never permit the sponsors to advertise from the gallery. Only the show itself is presented, and any sponsorship is at their offices downtown.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are asking, Mr. Shadel, since television has come in, the Government has provided radio and a little television. What you are asking for is adequate television, adequate radio to provide the same services with up-to-date convenience or up-to-date television that you have had before.

Mr. SHADEL. That is right, sir.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You are asking for one new room, "J," which would block off a part of what is now the hall, is that right.

SUBDIVIDING SPACE

Mr. SHADEL. There is legislation on this before the Rules Committee. I have the bill here some place. That proposal is for space "J," which is part of the corridor, but I understand it does not come before this committee.

Senator ELLENDER. What you are really asking for, Mr. Shadel, is that the space that you now occupy be subdivided according to this plan.

Mr. SHADEL. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. "A" and "B" are now there?

Mr. SHADEL. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. All you are asking is that new partitions be placed within the space you are to occupy?

Mr. SHADEL. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. All of these programs which you have been talking about a moment ago in response to questions from Senator Chavez have to do with what is going on on Capitol Hill?

Mr. SHADEL. All of them have to do with senatorial interview of one type or another.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, the Senate or the House of Representatives is connected. It is really a service to the public.

Mr. SHADEL. That is right. In the case of Congress getting ready to recess, all the networks will have their facilities there to make live broadcasts. We sit in the gallery as reporters. We can go immediately to the studio and bring the public up to date.

Senator ELLENDER. This service, for instance, the payment of the salary of the man who interviews, that is sponsored probably by some commercial interest?

Mr. SHADEL. It could be.

Senator ELLENDER. Any such program though, relates to something going on in the Senate or the House?

Mr. SHADEL. That is right.

Senator CHAVEZ. The gentleman here stated a minute ago that they do not permit any commercials to come in.

Mr. SHADEL. That is right. It has never been permitted.

Senator CHAVEZ. Would you folks take the same position as far as television is concerned?

Mr. SHADEL. Well, I would foresee the possibility if the program was initiated in the Senate Gallery, there might in some instance be an announcer standing by in some other space where he might introduce the program in behalf of "Sponsored by the Aluminum Co.," and so on.

FILMED PROGRAMS

Mr. McGRATH. I am the superintendent working under the direction of the executive committee of the Radio-Television Correspondents Association. I have been up there nearly 15 years. An early rule was made that there would be no commercial announcement at any time. That operates both for television and radio, because they can control commercial announcements in the studios downtown. I don't mean to say the shows are not commercial which go out of there, because news shows are commercial. But you take the situation now with regard to television. I would say 80 percent of it is going to be film.

Senator MUNDT. You mean by that that you would not permit a lot of stage drops to be put in the new studio "D" so the Senators being in it would be in front of a placard which says "Buy Ford"?

Mr. McGRATH. Absolutely not.

Senator MUNDT. In other words, you follow the same rule that you now have.

Mr. McGRATH. The same rule as now.

Senator ELLENDER. I notice here an estimate of this cost. That has not been put into the record yet.

Senator MUNDT. The cost is just for this portion here [indicating].

TOTAL COST

Senator ELLENDER. I understand the structural work and acoustical treatment will cost \$14,500. Air-conditioning unit, outlets and duct work, \$5,500, and electrical work \$13,000, making a total \$33,000. That is the estimate, Dave?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

AIR-CONDITIONING

Senator ELLENDER. Is the Capitol not already air-conditioned?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, but we have——

Senator ELLENDER. Why do you have to have an air-conditioning unit?

Mr. LYNN. I had that looked into very carefully by our air-conditioning engineer, and he found it necessary to provide additional facilities for this particular room.

Senator ELLENDER. That place is now air-conditioned, is it not?

Mr. SHADEL. I might say, Senator, that our network engineers advised that because of the excessive heat from the lights for television, the present air-conditioning would not take care of that. You probably have been the victim of that overheating from television lights, and they are pretty warm. When you work under them a half hour, it is difficult.

Senator ELLENDER. Why would you require a special unit for that? Would the facilities that service the rest of the Capitol not be usable to air-condition this new space to the extent necessary?

INSUFFICIENT DUCTS

Mr. LYNN. Senator, the ducts running to the space are not of sufficient size to carry the amount of air required. But this is only one factor involved.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand about the ducts, but I am talking about—you say an air-conditioning unit. I interpret that to mean some kind of machinery to produce the cool air.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; a small air-conditioning machine.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is that necessary?

Mr. LYNN. Our engineer found that it was necessary in order to provide proper conditions in the rooms.

Senator ELLENDER. As a booster?

Mr. LYNN. It would be substituted for the system now in operation there.

Senator ELLENDER. Would it act independently of the system you now have in there?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. It would act independently of it?

Mr. LYNN. It is just like in your home, you put air-conditioning equipment in the window.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand that, but the question I was asking was, aside from the cost of the ducts, I am just wondering whether you would have to put a brand new unit in. It strikes me that, with the air-conditioning you now have in there, you might be able to let a little more air in there, whatever is necessary. We might have too much in the Senate. You might get a little bit more in this other place.

Mr. LYNN. Senator, I am depending upon the advice of our air-conditioning engineer. He is a well-versed man on that subject. There is one other reason for installing an independent air-conditioning unit in this area. As you know, the regular air-conditioning system in the building operates only during the period from April to November. It is necessary, however, due to the heat from the television lights, to provide cooling in this studio on a year-round basis.

Senator ELLENDER. This is to air-condition the same space, and the only difference, Mr. Shadel, is the fact that you bring in these powerful lamps there, which makes it necessary to put more cool air in there.

Mr. SHADEL. Then, of course, you have shut off these studios. When they are in operation you shut them off from the regular facilities of the Capitol Building because it is all enclosed. I understood at one time there was some reason for the noise of the air conditioning, which interfered with the broadcasting. I don't know how valid that is.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you want that in the record? I think it should be put in the record. I ask that this estimate be placed in the record at this point.

Senator MUNDT. Yes, very well.

(The material referred to follows:)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1953.

Mr. BILL SHADEL,
Chairman, Special Committee, Radio Correspondents' Galleries,
Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SHADEL: (1). Reference is made to your letter of June 17, 1953, outlining your plan for better utilization of present space assigned the Senate-Radio-Television Gallery, room G-25, Capitol Building, and submitting a sketch of proposed changes and improvements.

In compliance with your request, the following estimate of cost of the changes and improvements proposed by your committee is submitted:

Structural work and accoustical treatment.....	\$14, 500
Air-conditioning unit, outlets, and ductwork.....	5, 500
Electrical work.....	13, 000
Total.....	33, 000

Your attention is called to the fact that it has been necessary to make a few changes in your sketch, which is returned herewith.

In this connection, I am unable to advise whether or not the changes proposed by you would be interpreted by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration to be of such a nature as to require the prior clearance of that committee, pursuant to a motion governing such matters adopted by the committee at a meeting April 23, 1947.

(2) With respect to improvements proposed under S. 1648, 83d Congress, a bill to provide for a television studio to be maintained in connection with the Senate Radio-Television Correspondents' Gallery, in my judgment the proposed use of the corridor at the east end of the gallery floor of the Senate wing of the Capitol for extension of your studio requires authorization by Congress, as proposed by S. 1648.

In your letter of June 17, you request that I furnish you with an estimate of cost to effect improvements proposed under S. 1648. The requested estimate is as follows:

Structural work, including acoustical treatment of walls and ceiling...	\$4, 450
Air-conditioning work.....	1, 050
Electrical work.....	500
Total.....	6, 000

(NOTE.—Add \$1,000 to this estimate in the event work in elevator corridor is approved and work in room G-25 is not undertaken—to provide for additional electrical work).

Yours very truly,

DAVID LYNN,
Architect of the Capitol.

ADDITIONAL ROOM

Senator ELLENDER. I notice in the same estimate, Mr. Chairman, the Architect of the Capitol has placed an estimate for this additional room here indicated under "J" and "K" and provided for in the bill by Senator Maybank just referred to.

Senator SALTONSTALL. There would be no return on that \$33,000 to the Government. That would be a capital improvement which would be simply an improvement of facilities for which there would be no return.

Mr. SHADEL. Yes, sir.

Senator MUNDT. Do not the newspaper people have their own space?

Mr. SHADEL. We have explored the possibility of encroaching on that space around Western Union, and so forth; but apparently that is an impossible task. The only way we could expand was into this proposal here, into the corridor.

Senator CHAVEZ. Will they want a booster unit up there to cool their rooms a little further?

Mr. SHADEL. I think not. I think this is a special requirement for us, because once you go into a studio to broadcast you are going to be in there for half an hour, closed off from the other facilities.

Senator MUNDT. Let me ask you this: Is this an installment-plan proposition or do you feel, if you get this program which is involved in the \$33,000, it will do the job for you for the reasonable future?

Mr. SHADEL. I do not know if it is out of order to mention this additional space. You notice the estimate for the additional space in the corridor is something like \$6,000. I would like to point out that we have taken away in reconstruction in our present space most of our work area where the correspondents do 80 percent of their work with their typewriters, telephones, and so on. We have limited that by at least 70 percent. In doing so, we hope to expand out eventually into the area marked "J"—the corridor. We would have to expand somewhere.

Senator MUNDT. You don't intend to put any new TV equipment in it, with a lot of new equipment, air conditioning, and so forth?

Mr. SHADEL. We feel with this additional space it would give us two studios available of fairly good size which would meet the needs for our foreseeable future.

Mr. McGRATH. Anything that is needed in that is included in this estimate that is made here.

Mr. SHADEL. You mean this year?

Mr. McGRATH. The structural work, \$4,450; air-conditioning work, \$1,050; and electrical work, \$500.

Senator MUNDT. We cannot act on that anyhow.

Senator ELLENDER. No. If this new addition were built, it would cut the light off. I notice three of the windows to the west of the building would be cut off.

Would the wall not come next to the elevator?

Mr. McGRATH. Not quite. Senator Ferguson made the suggestion originally several years ago when they were discussing it and I think Mr. Lynn was up there at the time. It has been processed from his suggestion right along on that one space. There are objections as you say, but I think it is something that does have to have legislation and you just cannot do anything until legislation is enacted.

PASSAGE TO RETIRING ROOM

Mr. LYNN. Senator Ellender, the proposed room wouldn't extend from wall to wall, because the Senators' wives' retiring room is just across the hall from the radio studio now, and we would have to keep a passage way open to the ladies' retiring room.

Mr. SHADEL. That 25 feet which is mentioned in that space is not entirely studio. Five feet of it is a foyer, entrance to the ladies' room. That includes one window. You are shutting off two windows by the studio. You do not shut off the third one.

Senator CHAVEZ. May I ask Mr. Lynn another question: If the Congress allowed the money to get that new unit, how do you go about that, Mr. Lynn? Do you ask for bids or do you negotiate a contract?

Mr. LYNN. We have competitive bidding.

Senator ELLENDER. Why cannot that be done by your own people here? You have enough around here, do you not? Who prepared these plans?

Mr. LYNN. You mean this plan? That was suggested by the correspondents. As far as the air-conditioning work, the installing will be done by the Capitol maintenance force.

Senator ELLENDER. Why not the rest of it? Have you not enough people around here with whom you can do it?

Mr. LYNN. We do not retain on our rolls bricklayers, plasterers, and mechanics of that nature. We have to go outside to employ temporarily labor of that class when it becomes necessary.

Senator MUNDT. Is that all? All right, thank you Bill; and Bob Coar will come and sit down where Bill is vacating the chair.

JOINT SENATE AND HOUSE RECORDING FACILITY

STATEMENTS OF ROBERT J. COAR, COORDINATOR; DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; AND J. LEWEY CARAWAY, CUSTODIAN, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator MUNDT. I understand Mr. Coar has a proposal for radio or TV facilities which will be reimbursable, self-sustaining, a new venture.

Senator CHAVEZ. Tell us about it.

Mr. COAR. Gentlemen, first I would like to go back over the testimony given before Senator Styles Bridges here in the 80th Congress when this facility was first set up. At that time it was a new venture, and we were working really on a speculative basis, but I did venture to say that the operation, in my opinion, would become self-supporting within 3 years.

The first year it lost money; the second year it broke even; the third year it made up what it lost the first year and made a profit. Subsequent to that time we have purchased a considerable quantity of motion-picture equipment on the order of about \$100,000 from these earned funds, none of which was appropriated.

AUDIT BY GAO

The General Accounting Office, which makes an audit of our facilities each year and makes an actual count of the materials, the supplies which we have on hand, and the equipment, as well as a financial analysis of the accounts owed, the accounts paid, and the balance in the account, in their report for this year as of January showed that after salaries had been considered for the entire period of the operation of this facility, we had a cash surplus of \$23,882 over and above the salaries which had been appropriated for the period of time we have operated.

TELEVISION EQUIPMENT

Senator CHAVEZ. Did that include the cost of the new equipment for television?

Mr. COAR. Yes; it included the cost of the television which we had purchased up to that time; yes, sir. As of July 16 of this year we have subsequently concluded the purchase of all the equipment required, with the exception of the sum of about \$8,000. That equipment has not been delivered to us as yet.

Our July 12 balance was \$37,400. We have had to have additional personnel because of the television operations. We have maintained a separate listing of our accounts for television, separate and apart from the radio account, so we can analyzed whether or not we are making any money on television.

Through Mr. Trice and Mr. Snader, they had a specialist come in and spend a week with us from a commercial organization to go over our operation and report to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House whether the facility was operating in their opinion either on a business basis, a self-sustaining basis, or on a taxpayers' expense basis, so they could have that material in their file.

I don't believe that report has been submitted as yet.

At the present time we are serving 82 percent of the Senate with radio and television. We are serving 53 percent of the House Members with radio and television. Our TV capacity is operating at only 25 percent of its maximum ability to supply service. A number of the 53 percent of the Senate are using the motion-picture service, for which they are paying.

Its use means that they must walk over to the House side and use the studios which were constructed in the Old House Office Building, and were completed early this year. We have a theater and a studio. It has a separate air-conditioning unit, separate and apart from the building because of the heat of the lights required in making motion pictures. It is quite a difficult situation for a Senator to come over there and get a roll call in the middle of a film. It is a little different with radio, since they can leave the studio in the Senate Office Building and go to the Senate floor.

Many of the Senators have asked me whether or not it wouldn't be possible to have a motion-picture facility somewhere near the Senate floor for their use. Some months back I attempted to find out whether we could. First we were considering P-36, which is now used by the Deputy Sergeant at Arms. That was not available through Senator Jenner's committee, the Rules Committee, or the Sergeant at Arms himself.

Then we looked at another room on the first floor, and that was unavailable.

We finally found some space down in the northwest corner of the basement, underneath the terrace. That space at the present time is being used by the Architect for the storage of some building materials.

Very quickly, and only, I think, this last Monday or Tuesday, we located this and tried to get these figures as to construction costs. We went over with the Architect what it would cost to adequately provide a suitable television facility and two radio studios for the

Senators so they would not have to go over to the Senate Office Building or the Old House Office Building as they have to do now, with sufficient capacity to last for about 10 years without going into any further expansion. Mr. Lynn has given me an estimate here which amounts to \$24,000. I will give it to the chairman for the record.

Structural and acoustical work would cost \$6,400; the air-conditioning and refrigeration would be \$6,600; and the electrical work, \$11,000, which would give you ample facilities for at least another 10 years.

Senator MUNDT. The paper will be inserted in the record.
(The document referred to follows:)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1953.

Hon. KARL E. MUNDT,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

Mr. DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Since my letter to you of June 18, 1953, I am advised by Mr. Robert J. Coar, Coordinator, Joint Senate and House Recording Facility, that a substitute proposal has been advanced to convert space in the basement of the northwest corner of the Capitol for use as television studios for the Senate, in lieu of room P-36 in the Capitol originally proposed.

In order to accomplish these changes, it is estimated from a perusal of rough sketches submitted by Mr. Coar that an expenditure of approximately \$24,000 would be necessary for that erection of partitions and other structural changes, for acoustical treatment of the areas, electrical work, and air-conditioning and refrigeration work.

Breakdown of estimate

Structural and acoustical work.....	\$6, 400
Air conditioning and refrigeration.....	6, 600
Electrical work.....	11, 000
Total.....	24, 000

Yours very truly,

DAVID LYNN,
Architect of the Capitol.

SIZE OF FLOORSPACE

Senator CHAVEZ. What is the size of the floorspace?

Mr. COAR. Under "structural," there is a breakdown which includes materials which the Architect would normally not have in stock, such as soundproofing material, fiberglass such as we have over on the House side, and items of that nature. Then again, there is some brickwork and structural work involved which normal maintenance crews could not very well handle.

Senator MUNDT. Would that be a complete service in which you could do television and motion pictures, everything?

Mr. COAR. Yes. That is true of radio as well.

Senator ELLENDER. Mr. Coar, you say that the facilities you now have are being used only to the extent of 25 percent of their capacity?

Mr. COAR. I am speaking now of the motion-picture facilities in the Old House Office Building.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what I am talking about.

Mr. COAR. That is correct. When I say 25 percent of the capacity, I may have made that statement a little backwards. In other words, we are equipped with sufficient laboratory equipment from the

standpoint of developing, processing, and printing these films, so that we can print, process, and deliver 75 percent more than we are now doing.

EMPLOYEES

Senator ELLENDER. How many employees do you have there?

Mr. COAR. We have four people in the television facility itself.

Senator ELLENDER. Are you awaiting this report to determine whether or not it is self-sustaining?

Mr. COAR. No. It will not be self-sustaining this year. That is, the television by itself will not be. Television by itself from the salary appropriation standpoint will probably go in the red about \$8,000 this first year.

Senator ELLENDER. You hope to make that up from your radio?

Mr. COAR. Yes, sir. I have already talked to a number of Senators who haven't used the motion pictures this year, but are going to use them to a great extent next year for their campaign, not only for television but for use in showing throughout their districts where there are no television stations, to their Rotary, Kiwanis, League of Women Voters, PTA's, Grange halls, and things of that sort. We are preparing this summer, as soon as they adjourn, four films for the Senators to use. One is a film on Mount Vernon which will run in itself about 9½ minutes. It is designed for the Senator to introduce that film and present it for showing in his own district to his schools and places of that nature.

We will have one other on the legislative branch of the Government, which will include all the buildings on Capitol Hill. We will have one on monuments, which will include Arlington. The fourth one will be on the administrative branch, with the major Government buildings with the Senator appearing as in the first instance.

SENATORIAL USE OF FACILITIES

Senator ELLENDER. To what extent do Senators now use the House facilities, TV facilities?

Mr. COAR. On a regular basis, I believe there are 11 Senators who use it regularly. There are more than that who are using it sporadically, who will come in once a month and do a little 1- or 2- or 3-minute film clip, or something of that sort.

Senator ELLENDER. How much trouble would it be to connect that facility with apparatus so as to let Senators know whether there is a quorum call or not? What I have in mind is, would it not be better for us to keep this facility, since only 25 percent of it is being used, and determine the extent to which it is making a profit. If it turns out that it is making a good profit, then we can probably build this later.

Mr. COAR. Senator Ellender, the radio itself is making a pretty good profit.

Senator ELLENDER. I know the radio is. I am talking about the TV now.

Mr. COAR. That is right. We would turn back the facilities we now have in the Senate Office Building to the Rules and Administration Committee, the studio where you now go down in the basement.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean that one little room?

Mr. COAR. We would turn that back to them, because we would consolidate both the motion pictures and the radio down in the basement here.

Senator ELLENDER. How many additional people would you need?

Mr. COAR. We would need no additional people.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean to run your TV?

Mr. COAR. None whatsoever. We need no appropriation for payrolls. Our payroll is adequate for the next 3 or 4 years.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that the case on the House side?

Mr. COAR. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. When you put TV in, you did not have to employ new people?

Mr. COAR. We did last year. We employed the additional personnel required for the motion-picture operation last year, and they are now and have been on the payroll since last year.

Senator ELLENDER. Would you not have to do the same thing?

Mr. COAR. No, sir. Most of our motion-picture personnel is involved in laboratory technicians who develop the film and who edit the film. They work in the basement of the House Office Building and can serve both the Senate and the House, it doesn't make any difference. That stays over there.

Senator ELLENDER. The developing would be done on the House side?

Mr. COAR. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. This is merely——

Mr. COAR. This is merely so the Senators can get to the studio quickly by taking that rear elevator by Mr. Trice's office and be photographed or do their radio programs.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF FLOOR SPACE

I was asked about the dimensions of the space. The studio would be 32 feet by 21 feet.

Senator MUNDT. How does that compare in size with the House studio?

Mr. COAR. It is a little larger, not from the ceiling standpoint, but from the floorspace standpoint it is.

Then there would be a radio studio for discussions and round tables which we frequently have over in the Senate in very inadequate quarters, or about 10 feet by 20 feet. That would mean that it would be easier to operate and would be less cramped. We would be able to handle any type of radio program that you had, discussion, interviews or anything of that nature.

Senator SALTONSTALL. May I ask one question?

Senator ELLENDER. I want to ask one more question, Senator.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You go ahead.

Senator ELLENDER. You were here when Mr. Shadel and others were questioned. I wonder if it would be feasible to have them use your facilities down there for the purposes that he suggested.

Mr. COAR. Senator Ellender, that has come up several times before, and this has been the general consensus: You see, we operate under the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, the Speaker and the Vice President as far as our policy is concerned. Because of

the fact that the usage would be so great, it would put the Senators out from the standpoint of an appointment. For example, if you had an appointment, let's say you were doing a TV show for New Orleans for 3 o'clock, and you were held up in a committee for 15 or 20 minutes; and at the same time, with that one studio, NBC or CBS or one of these other networks had some other Senator and they wanted to come in and do it, we would have a conflict there, and the Senators themselves would suffer. It would be a little unfortunate. I am not very much in favor of consolidating the two, because their operation is strictly a commercial operation.

Senator ELLENDER. My idea was to stay away from duplication, Mr. Coar. That is always the objective. It strikes me that we could probably save duplication there, even though it is a little inconvenient at times.

Senator CHAVEZ. If a Senator wanted to make a TV show and told you 3 o'clock, he would be there.

Senator ELLENDER. Why, surely.

Mr. COAR. That hasn't been our experience with the heavy load of work the Senators now carry.

Senator MUNDT. Do your figures include all the costs of the TV equipment, radio, and everything?

ADDITIONAL LIGHTS AND SOUND RECORDER

Mr. COAR. Yes. We have sufficient camera equipment now to put downstairs. We won't have to buy any more. The only additional purchase we will have to make out of our own funds, and we will have to obtain an authorization from the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate to do so. They would be in the amount of about \$2,600 for a few additional lights and an additional sound recorder. That is all.

Senator ELLENDER. But you have your own funds to do that with?

Mr. COAR. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. All you want——

Mr. COAR. Is just the structural end of it.

Senator ELLENDER. The room, properly equipped with wiring?

Mr. COAR. Structural wiring, treatment and air conditioning; yes, sir.

Senator MUNDT. This will be a project, as I understand it, which will not cost the taxpayer a dime.

Mr. COAR. It will cost the taxpayer a dime now when the appropriation is made, but the money will be returned over a period of time.

Senator CHAVEZ. By Senators.

Mr. COAR. That is right, by the Senators themselves.

Senator SALTONSTALL. You have \$23,000 in your pocket today that belongs to the Government?

Mr. COAR. We have \$37,400, out of which there is probably \$6,000 earmarked still to be paid out, plus this other item I just mentioned if this studio goes through.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Then the Government has about \$28,000, in round figures, net?

Mr. COAR. Yes, sir; at the moment.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From your 3-year operation.

Mr. COAR. It is longer than that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. From your operation up to this time.

Mr. COAR. Yes.

Senator SALTONSTALL. What you are asking for is \$24,000 additional, with the hope that that will give you additional returns on what you are now doing?

Mr. COAR. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. The place that you now have and now occupy was built at the taxpayers' expense.

Mr. COAR. Yes, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Was that repaid?

Mr. COAR. Only insofar as it is represented in this surplus that we have here.

Senator ELLENDER. What assurance can you give the Senate that if we advance the money to build this room and equip it electrically and structurally, we will get the money back?

Mr. COAR. I can't give you any more assurance than I gave during the 80th Congress, because I can't tell how many Senators are going to use it.

Senator ELLENDER. It will be available if we want to take it from you.

Mr. COAR. Yes.

Senator MUNDT. Are there other questions?

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF FLOORSPACE

Mr. COAR. I will finish on this space, if you like.

Senator MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. COAR. I mentioned the TV studio and the radio studio. There is a smaller studio, 9 by 9 feet, for 2-man interviews, and things of that sort.

There is a master control room for the TV and a control room for the radio, and a reception room 7 by 12.

That makes it all up.

Senator MUNDT. Is there any saving going to be involved by giving up the one over in the Senate Office Building which you now have?

Mr. COAR. In time only of both the Senators and our engineers.

Senator CHAVEZ. This will be inside space?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. COAR. It is right under the terrace.

Senator ELLENDER. How much more floorspace will you have than in this little place where you are now?

Mr. COAR. A great deal more.

Senator ELLENDER. Twice as much?

Mr. COAR. At least that; more than twice as much. Three times as much.

Senator ELLENDER. It is a wonder somebody did not find that and use it for office space.

Mr. COAR. Because it is just rough stone walls, to fix it up for an office would cost more than it does for a studio, because all we do is put wooden 2 by 4's on and put spun glass on it.

Chairman BRIDGES. These rugged Louisianians might use it.

Senator MUNDT. Everybody is looking for more space.

I think the record should show that Mr. Coar has discussed this with the chairman of the Rules Committee, so there is no conflict of

authority. The room has been assigned, and we can assure the Senate that this is a joint proposal of the Chairman of the Rules Committee and this committee, and no legislation is required as there would be on the new space for the Shadel project.

Thank you very much, Mr. Coar.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENTS OF DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL;
CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; AND
J. LEWEY CARAWAY, CUSTODIAN, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

BUDGET ESTIMATE

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Lynn, have you some requests to make at this time?

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Chairman, we have reduced our budget estimates to table form, which I would like to have inserted in the record.

Senator MUNDT. It will be inserted at this point.

(The document referred to follows:)

Comparative table—Appropriations and estimates—Architect of the Capitol, fiscal years 1953 and 1954

Appropriation items	Appropriations, fiscal year 1953		Appropriations requested, fiscal year 1954		Difference, 1954 estimates over 1953 appropriations		House action on fiscal year 1954 request		Items requested to be added or restored by Senate committee, fiscal year 1954	
	Number of employees	Amount	Number of employees	Amount	Number of employees	Amount	Number of employees	Amount	Number of employees	Amount
Salaries, office of Architect of Capitol:										
Salaries.....	22	\$143,200	22	\$144,000		+\$800	22	\$144,000		
All other maintenance items.....										
Total.....	22	143,200	22	144,000		+800	22	144,000		
Capitol buildings:										
Salaries.....	144	542,000	144	516,400		+4,400	144	546,400		
All other maintenance items.....		154,600		133,000		-21,600		133,000		
Supplemental estimate (not submitted to House), for 1,500 metal drawers for Senate document room.....				7,500		+7,500				+\$7,500
Total.....	144	696,600	144	686,900		-9,700	144	679,400		+7,500
Preliminary plans and estimates, extension and completion of east central front of Capitol:										
Salaries.....										
All other items.....				25,000		+25,000				
Total.....				25,000		+25,000				
Reconstruction, repair, alteration and improvement of terraces, Capitol Building:										
Salaries.....										
All other items.....				837,000		+837,000		837,000		
Total.....				837,000		+837,000		837,000		
Capitol Grounds:										
Salaries.....	54	207,800	54	210,900		+3,100	54	210,900		
All other maintenance items.....		32,200		32,700		+500		39,100		
Reconstruction, roadways and sewers.....				760,000		+760,000				+90,000
Total.....	54	240,000	54	1,003,600		+763,600	54	250,000		+90,000

Legislative garage:									
Salaries.....	7	30,700	7	30,700			7	30,700	
Painting entire ceiling of garage.....				15,000		+15,000			+15,000
All other maintenance items.....		4,100		3,500		-600		3,500	
Total.....	7	34,800	7	49,200		+14,400	7	34,200	+15,000
Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings (not acted on by House committee):									
Salaries.....									
All other maintenance items.....		10,100		3,500		-6,600			+3,500
Total.....		10,100		3,500		-6,600			+3,500
Senate Office Building (not acted on by House committee):									
Salaries.....	208	657,975	210	667,700	+2	+9,725		+210	+667,700
All other maintenance items.....		174,200		110,100		-64,100			+110,100
Total.....	208	832,175	210	777,800	+2	-54,375		+210	+777,800
House Office Buildings:									
Salaries.....	360	881,000	360	884,900		+3,900	360	884,900	
All other maintenance items.....		129,050		127,200		-1,850		87,100	
Total.....	360	1,010,050	360	1,012,100		+2,050	360	972,000	
Capitol powerplant (maintenance and operation):									
Salaries.....	93	415,600	79	369,000	-14	-46,600	79	369,000	
All other maintenance items.....		943,400		961,600		+18,200		961,600	
Total.....	93	1,359,000	79	1,330,600	-14	-28,400	79	1,330,600	
Changes and improvements, Capitol powerplant:									
Salaries.....									
All items under project.....		3,000,000		2,500,000		-500,000		1,000,000	
Total (1954: Original request \$2,500,000; revised request, \$1,000,000).....		3,000,000		2,500,000		-500,000		1,000,000	
Library buildings and grounds:									
Structural and mechanical care:									
Salaries.....	58	250,400	58	257,100	+2	+6,700	58	257,100	
All other items.....		84,600		456,800		+372,200		192,900	
Total.....	58	335,000	58	713,900	+2	+378,900	58	450,000	
Furniture and furnishings									
Salaries.....									
All other items.....		50,000		130,000		+80,000		50,000	
Total.....		50,000		130,000		+80,000		50,000	

Comparative table—Appropriations and estimates—Architect of the Capitol, fiscal years 1953 and 1954—Continued

Appropriation items	Appropriations, fiscal year 1953		Appropriations requested, fiscal year 1954		Difference, 1954 estimates over 1953 appropriations		House action on fiscal year 1954 request		Items requested to be added or restored by Senate committee, fiscal year 1954	
	Number of employees	Amount	Number of employees	Amount	Number of employees	Amount	Number of employees	Amount	Number of employees	Amount
Senate restaurants, Senate Office Building: Supplemental estimate (not considered by House).....				\$4,250		+\$1,250				+\$1,250
Senate restaurants, Capitol Building.....		\$1,600				—1,600				
House restaurants, House Office Buildings.....		23,000				—23,000				
Rotunda frieze, Capitol Building.....		15,000				—15,000				
Grand total, Architect of Capitol:										
Salaries.....	944	3,128,675	934	3,110,700	—10	—17,975	724	\$2,443,000	+210	+667,700
All other items, maintenance and construction.....		4,621,850		6,107,150		+1,485,300		3,304,200		+230,350
Grand total.....	944	7,750,525	934	9,217,850	—10	+1,467,325	724	5,747,200	+210	+898,050
Botanic Garden, salaries and expenses:										
Salaries.....	47	185,600	47	190,100		+4,500	47	190,100		
All other maintenance items.....		32,900		30,900		—2,000		30,900		
Total.....	47	218,500	47	221,000		+2,500	47	221,000		
Supreme Court, care of building and grounds:										
Salaries.....	37	157,400	37	157,400			37	157,400		
All other maintenance items.....		16,700		16,700				16,700		
Total.....	37	174,100	37	174,100			37	174,100		
Court of Claims buildings, repairs and improvements:										
Salaries.....										
All other maintenance items.....		3,700		15,600		+11,900		15,600		
Addition to rear building.....				233,300		+233,300				+233,300
Total.....		3,700		248,900		+245,200		15,600		+233,300

Mr. LYNN. I would like to have my administrative officer, Mr. Henlock, highlight the different items.

METAL DRAWERS FOR SENATE DOCUMENT ROOM

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Chairman, the House gave us everything we requested for the Capitol Building, but one item has come up since the House acted on our estimates and has been submitted as a supplemental estimate at the request of the Secretary of the Senate. That is \$7,500 for 1,500 metal file drawers for the Senate document room. They are required by the Secretary, who states that the present drawers will be filled to capacity by next January.

The existing cases were installed in 1932. When these file drawers are put in the cases, all drawers that can be installed will have been completed.

Senator MUNDT. Will you talk a little louder, Mr. Henlock.

Mr. HENLOCK. This item was submitted at the request of the Secretary of the Senate, under whom the Senate document room comes.

Senator ELLENDER. Where are those located now?

Mr. HENLOCK. Up on the gallery floor.

Mr. LYNN. It is a two-story room, Senator.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean they are filing cases?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENLOCK. Where the Senate file their bills and documents.

We have the cases, but we want to purchase 1,500 drawers to install in those cases. When we installed the cases in 1932, those particular drawers were not put in at that time. Unless we provide these additional drawers at this time, the Secretary of the Senate advises that the existing drawers will be filled to capacity by this coming January.

Senator ELLENDER. How much will that cost?

Mr. HENLOCK. \$7,500.

Shall I proceed?

CAPITOL GROUNDS IMPROVEMENTS

The next item that we are asking for consideration is under the "Capitol Grounds." We had included in our estimates for the House \$670,000 to reconstruct the roadways and walkways and all other paved areas in the old area as well as to reconstruct the sewer systems, all of which were built back in 1873 and have disintegrated; and \$90,000 to renew paving in the new area.

We come back to you now and ask that you consider giving us \$90,000 of the total amount requested, in order that we may replace the paving installed 22 years ago in the new area of the grounds over the legislative garage.

Senator MUNDT. Did the House delete the full amount?

Mr. HENLOCK. They did not allow any part of it. The part we are asking you to reconsider is \$90,000.

Senator ELLENDER. That will be used for what?

Mr. HENLOCK. To renew all paved surfaces in the plaza area around the fountain which is located over the legislative garage. That paving has disintegrated; and being subject to claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act, we feel that this is an imperative request.

Senator ELLENDER. What are the sidewalks you are going to repair other than that?

Mr. HENLOCK.. Under the request we are submitting to you, none. Senator ELLENDER. It will require \$90,000 to repair——

Mr. HENLOCK. To renew it.

Senator ELLENDER. To renew the pavement over the Senate garage?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is a large area, Senator.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is it necessary to take it all down? Can you not repair it?

Mr. HENLOCK. We cannot. It has disintegrated. Not only does the paving have to be renewed, but the waterproofing beneath it.

Senator ELLENDER. How old is that?

Mr. HENLOCK. Twenty-two years.

We have a similar construction in areas where the concrete could be installed directly on the ground, and that construction has not similarly deteriorated.

Senator ELLENDER. Is this \$90,000 a joint venture between us and the House?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; for the simple reason that all of the Capitol Grounds comes under the joint control of Congress.

We have submitted to the House a brief statement on this item, and we would like to submit that statement for the record here.

(The document referred to follows:)

RENEW PAVING OVER LEGISLATIVE GARAGE, \$90,000

PROPOSED REPAVING OF AREAS OVER, AND ADJACENT TO, LEGISLATIVE GARAGE

In the enlarged area of the grounds lying north of Constitution Avenue, acquired and developed in the period 1910-35, there are approximately 958,000 square feet of paving, of which approximately 339,000 square feet comprise walkways and plazas and 619,000 square feet comprise roadways and streets. The 958,000 square feet of paving in the new area compares to a total of 814,000 square feet of paving in the old area.

Of the total of 958,000 square feet of paving in the new area, it is proposed under the 1954 estimate to replace approximately 40,000 square feet of such paving in the area of the grounds above the underground legislative garage, at an estimated cost of \$90,000.

Most of the paving to be replaced is in the form of a large plaza surrounding the display fountain in the new area. This paving, installed in 1931, consists of reinforced concrete, 5-inches thick, with a granolithic exposed surface, laid in blocks 20 feet square, with one-half inch expansion joints around the edges of each block. The roof of the garage, which consists of reinforced concrete beams and slabs, covered with membrane waterproofing, is located directly beneath the plaza paving.

Because of the size of the plaza, this large paved area is subjected to excessive expansion and contraction, due to the severe and sudden changes in temperature which frequently occur in Washington, particularly in the summer. Although the roof of the garage has remained structurally sound, the paved plaza above the garage has gradually deteriorated during the past 22 years until the point has now been reached where the present state of deterioration constitutes a hazard to pedestrians using the plaza.

With respect to the broad plaza walks leading to the central plaza from Constitution Avenue and from D Street NW., those walks, although of similar construction, have not deteriorated in similar manner and do not require replacement at this time, as they were installed directly on the ground, without a garage or similar structure beneath.

Under the funds requested for 1954, it is proposed to remove the existing paving down to the top of the structural slab which forms the roof of the garage; clean off the structural slab; fill any voids that may have occurred during the past 22 years; provide adequate drainage; apply a four-ply membrane waterproofing over the structural slab; then install new paving with improved expansion joints designed to help prevent undue movement during the hot summer months.

Senator ELLENDER. How about the \$7,500. Is that a joint venture, also?

Mr. HENLOCK. Everything pertaining to the Capitol Building is, but normally the House does not consider an item that directly affects the work of the Senate only.

Senator MUNDT. Were your figures gone over by the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, they are simply sent through the Bureau of the Budget for bookkeeping purposes, the same as the estimates for the Senate and the House, and are transmitted to Congress without comment or revision.

Mr. LYNN. All our items of expenditure are audited by the General Accounting Office.

LEGISLATIVE GARAGE EMPLOYEES

Senator MUNDT. Let me ask you about the seven men working in the legislative garage. What is their function?

Mr. HENLOCK. They actually have not only the physical care of the garage, but are also responsible for protection of the cars and other properties in the garage.

They also see that the Senators and Members use their right spaces as far as possible, and see to the housing of the grounds motor equipment which is kept in the garage.

Mr. LYNN. We have seven men in the garage, who have to cover three shifts daily.

Senator MUNDT. There is somebody there all around the clock, is there?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Senator CHAVEZ. I have not seen one around there for months. What do they do?

Senator MUNDT. They are down in that little office where you drive out.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes; they are there.

GARAGE SUPERINTENDENT DUTIES

Mr. HENLOCK. Here is a brief description of the duties. We have one day superintendent.

Mr. LYNN. He works from 8 to 4.

Mr. HENLOCK. He is responsible during that period for the operation of the garage, the protection of the cars.

Senator ELLENDER. Who is with him when he is on duty?

Mr. HENLOCK. He has two laborers with him in the daytime.

Senator ELLENDER. That accounts for three people.

Mr. HENLOCK. Then we have an early night superintendent and an early night laborer, stationed at the New Jersey Avenue entrance, from 4 p. m. to midnight. We also have to have a laborer on late night duty from midnight to 8.

Senator ELLENDER. That is six.

Mr. HENLOCK. We have to have a man on duty from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. to operate the door at the Delaware Avenue entrance to the garage. After 9 o'clock at night, that door is kept locked. That door is not automatically controlled. It has to be manually operated.

Senator ELLENDER. Those are the only seven you have?

Mr. HENLOCK. Under the Architect of the Capitol, yes, sir.

When the garage opened in 1932, 5 men were transferred to our rolls from the old Senate garage, and there has been the addition of only 2 men since 1932.

Senator ELLENDER. Everybody who does any work at all around that garage is paid for out of funds provided for these seven people?

Mr. HENLOCK. The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate has a man down there.

Senator ELLENDER. Those are chauffeurs, though.

Mr. HENLOCK. They have to maintain the official cars.

Senator ELLENDER. They keep the cars in order, I understand that.

Mr. HENLOCK. The Sergeant at Arms' man also issues gasoline to Government-owned Senate cars.

Senator ELLENDER. Who does?

Mr. HENLOCK. An employee of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

Senator ELLENDER. That would be seven people.

Mr. HENLOCK. Our men have nothing to do with the Senate pump. We do take care of all motor equipment under the Architect of the Capitol—our Capitol Grounds and Capital Power Plant, motortrucks, the Architect's Office vehicle, and also the official cars and trucks of the House. The House reimburses us for expenditures made for gasoline issued to their motor vehicles.

Senator ELLENDER. We are talking now about those seven people.

Mr. LYNN. They furnish the services previously described and also issue gasoline to our trucks maintained for the Capitol power plant, and the Capitol grounds—all Government-owned trucks under our office.

Senator ELLENDER. Are those seven people under the Sergeant at Arms?

Mr. HENLOCK. The seven we mentioned are under the Architect of the Capitol, but there are two gasoline pumps in that garage, Senator. One is under the Sergeant at Arms and one under the Architect of the Capitol. We have nothing to do with the pump that is under the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you have a man who does nothing but that?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is just an incident to his duties.

Senator ELLENDER. I see.

Mr. HENLOCK. Shall I proceed?

INCINERATORS

Chairman BRIDGES. I would like to ask him about the incinerators.

One of the things we have been up against in the Capitol and the Senate Office Building, particularly at places where you handle security matters such as this committee does as well as the Armed Services Committee or the Atomic Energy Committee, is to have some place to burn our papers. If you do not, they just go in with the other material. Practically every agency of Government has such an incinerator, and all the embassies do.

Along that line, I suggested that you people get some estimates, and this is what they look like [indicating]. The incinerators are run by gas.

If you did have important papers, security papers, rather than just throw them in with the rest, they may be incinerated.

I think at small cost we could put one in the basement so the security papers could be burned and it would be a good thing. The Atomic Energy Committee is very much in need of one, and so are we.

Senator CHAVEZ. In other words, when this committee——

Chairman BRIDGES. Handles some security matter, rather than throw our memorandums or classification papers in the wastebasket where it will go out with the rest, they can be taken down and burned.

Senator CHAVEZ. What would the installation cost?

Chairman BRIDGES. The price of one is \$400, and including the installation cost it would run \$1,700.

Mr. HENLOCK. \$1,700 in the Capitol. If you wish to put one in the Senate Office Building as well, an additional \$1,800.

Senator ELLENDER. Do you have one in the Capitol now?

Mr. HENLOCK. We haven't any at all.

Chairman BRIDGES. I think you ought to have one at each place. The cost is insignificant. Then you could burn the material that was of a classified nature.

Senator ELLENDER. Would you have to have someone to operate that, or just how would you do that?

Mr. HENLOCK. It would be an employee of the Senate who would have to go down with the papers.

Senator ELLENDER. But the people you now employ could do that?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. LYNN. When you had some papers to burn, Senator, you would send for the man selected for that purpose. He wouldn't work there all the time. They would just send for him to get the papers and burn them, as needed.

Senator ELLENDER. We would not have to add additional employees; that is what I am after.

Mr. LYNN. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. Shall we put these estimates in? They would have to be added to the amount shown on your table.

Chairman BRIDGES. I think that is a precaution that is very worth while, and the cost is relatively small. I know Mr. Caraway is faced with that problem over in the Senate Office Building. There is not any place you can do it now.

Mr. LYNN. We used to burn some papers at the Capitol Power Plant, but there was such a draft from that high chimney that particles of the papers were at times drawn out the top of the chimney and scattered around the neighborhood before they were completely burned.

(The estimates referred to follow:)

SUPPLEMENTAL ITEM, \$1,700

Appropriation: Capitol buildings

Incinerator	\$400
Structural and mechanical:	
Partition with fire door	350
Sheetmetal and ironwork	205
Fabrication	120
Installation	400
Cutting and anchoring in exhaust shaft to anchor flue	225
Total	1, 300
Total estimated cost	1, 700

SUPPLEMENTAL ITEM, \$1,800

Appropriation: Senate Office Building

Incinerator	\$400
Structural and mechanical:	
Brickwork in attic to continue flue through roof	300
Sheetmetal and ironwork	230
Fabrication	150
Installation	500
Cutting and patching in present stack to anchor flue	220
Total	1, 400
Total estimated cost	1, 800

Senator MUNDT. Will you proceed, Mr. Henlock.

Mr. HENLOCK. In connection with the items we have discussed, we mentioned under the Capitol Building a supplemental budget estimate of \$7,500 for the Senate document room. I assume it is understood that If you go ahead with the items you discussed with Mr. Shadel and Mr. Coar, those amounts would have to be added to the figures shown in our table, which includes only budget estimates.

PAINTING OF GARAGE CEILING

With reference to the garage, we had an item in our budget of \$15,000 to paint the concrete ceiling of the garage. That ceiling has not been painted since the original building of the garage in 1932.

The House did not include that amount in the bill. We are presenting it for Senate consideration.

Senator CHAVEZ. Did you request it of the House?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. They made no comment; simply did not include the amount in the bill.

Senator ELLENDER. You said the pavement that is on top of the garage has caused it to leak in the garage? Am I right in that?

Mr. HENLOCK. The roof of the garage is of concrete and steel construction and is structually sound, but the paving that we want to replace is above the roof of the garage and there is tremendous expansion——

Senator ELLENDER. There is no leak in the garage, is there?

Mr. LYNN. Occasionally there is some leakage.

Senator ELLENDER. But not from the broken pavement on top?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is not like the Capitol terrace, for instance, where excessive and continuous leakage has caused a deterioration of the

terrace structure. Our purpose in asking for the painting item is primarily to lighten the garage and restore it more to the condition it was in when it was originally built. To get the proper benefit of the ceiling lights, the painting should be done.

Senator CHAVEZ. What do you use in the way of paint, what particular features, in order to make it light, painting the ceiling?

Mr. LYNN. That would be a high grade inside paint.

Senator CHAVEZ. Waterproof?

Mr. LYNN. No, that won't be waterproof. We have to waterproof from the outside.

Senator ELLENDER. The mere painting of that ceiling would not preserve it any, would it?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is simply to lighten it.

Senator ELLENDER. And for better looks.

PURCHASE OF PAINT

Chairman BRIDGES. How do you buy paint?

Mr. LYNN. On competitive bids. We have to have competitive bids on everything that we want to acquire, except in the case of small purchases not exceeding \$500 in any instance.

Senator ELLENDER. When you buy paint or any other material, do you buy it from people regularly engaged in the distribution of it, or some of these fellows, special agents downtown, who have a little cubbyhole and come around here and seek the business?

Mr. HENLOCK. We buy it through competitive bids.

Senator ELLENDER. The people who bid are in business?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is correct, Senator.

Senator ELLENDER. That is, they actually sell. They do not act as a go-between.

Mr. LYNN. For instance, one firm here represents paint manufacturers in Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Paint & Glass Co. They manufacture very good paint. Other firms use some other manufacturers' paints. We publicly advertise for competitive bids, and we open our bids publicly.

We receive sealed bids, and they are put in a locked box until the day of the opening. We invite all interested parties to be present when we open the bids.

Senator CHAVEZ. You have certain specifications?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, we have our specifications.

Mr. HENLOCK. If we mention a brand name, we say "or approved equal," which is required by law.

COURT OF CLAIMS BUILDING ADDITION

Senator SALTONSTALL. Are you satisfied with all the judiciary that you requested? I see you have \$233,000 for an addition to the rear of the building of the Court of Claims. Are you asking for that?

Mr. HENLOCK. Do you wish me to jump to that item now, or take up the items in between first?

Senator SALTONSTALL. I did not mean to jump, but I just wondered.

Senator MUNDT. Maybe we had better take them in order.

Senator CHAVEZ. Does the Court of Claims come under your jurisdiction?

Mr. HENLOCK. Just the physical care of the building and its mechanical equipment.

Our next appropriation is "Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building."

Last year you allowed an extra amount to rebuild the track system. Next year we ask for \$3,500, which is simply for the annual overhaul of the cars and maintenance of the overhead trolley system.

Our next item is for "Maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Building," \$777,800. Neither the subway nor the Senate Office Building were considered at all by the House committee, since they are entirely Senate items. If you allow the \$777,800, that actually will be \$54,375 less than the total amount appropriated for the Senate Office Building for the fiscal year 1953.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is that?

Mr. HENLOCK. We were allowed a number of special items for 1953.

Senator ELLENDER. Nonrecurring?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, Senator.

Senator ELLENDER. Is the amount you are now asking about the same as it was last year, with respect to paying for your help?

REPLACEMENT OF THERMOSTATS

Mr. HENLOCK. With the following exceptions: there are four items of increase over the annual base. For within-grade promotions under the Classification Act, \$4,885; for two additional CPC-2 laborers on the day labor force to take care of increased service requirements, \$4,840; also \$3,100 to start a 4-year program for replacing the thermostats in all offices throughout the building, used in controlling the temperature of offices.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is that necessary?

Mr. HENLOCK. Those in the First Street wing were installed in 1931, and in the rest of the building in 1936-37.

Senator ELLENDER. Are they giving good service now?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. They are very unsatisfactory. They were put in under the competitive bid system, and the company that supplied them went out of business shortly afterward. We can no longer get replacement or repair parts.

We have reached the point where if we are going to maintain temperatures properly in the offices, we must begin a renewal program.

Senator ELLENDER. No part of this money that you are now asking us to appropriate would be used to put on additional help?

Mr. HENLOCK. Except \$4,840 for the two additional laborers that I just mentioned to you.

Senator ELLENDER. That is only promotional?

Mr. HENLOCK. No; that amount is for two more laborers.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is that necessary? You have enough around here who run over each other.

Mr. HENLOCK. Mr. Caraway, the custodian, is available to answer that question.

Mr. LYNN. We do not employ all the laborers you see around the building.

Senator ELLENDER. I know, but I am talking about it generally.

Mr. CARAWAY. The work has increased over there so much.

Senator ELLENDER. What work?

INCREASED WORKLOAD IN ROTOTYPING ROOM

Mr. CARAWAY. For the laborers, now that they have to carry so much material from the rototyping room to the wrapping room to the mimeograph room, and back to Senators' offices. They are going all the time carrying material for the Senators to the different places, and we just cannot keep up with the work. We are getting too many complaints.

SELF-OPERATING ELEVATORS

Senator ELLENDER. I notice a couple of years ago we put up a self-operating elevator in the Senate Office Building, a freight elevator; but, notwithstanding the fact that it is self-operating, you have men to run it. Why is that?

Mr. CARAWAY. That is not all the time.

Senator ELLENDER. Why should you have a man to operate a self-operating elevator? Please answer that. I thought, when we put that in there, anybody using it would just go in there and press a button and go up and down the same as I do in the apartment where I am now living. But yet you saw fit to put men in those elevators to operate them. To me it makes no sense.

Mr. CARAWAY. That was done before I became Custodian.

Senator ELLENDER. No; this has been put up within the last years, the self-operating elevator, I know that was created in the last 2 or 3 years.

Mr. HENLOCK. It was in 1947 or 1948. Senator Revercomb was chairman of the Public Works Committee at the time.

ADDITIONAL COSTS OF SELF-OPERATING ELEVATORS

Senator ELLENDER. How much does it cost to put a self-operating elevator over one in which you have to have a man to run it? It costs a great deal more, does it not?

Mr. LYNN. It costs a little more.

Senator ELLENDER. Not a little more; it costs a great deal more.

Mr. LYNN. I hardly think that it would cost a great deal more.

Senator CHAVEZ. Irrespective of that, there was some justification for placing a freight elevator in that way and making it self-operating.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. LYNN. I may say we installed last year two other self-operated elevators.

Senator ELLENDER. Where?

Mr. LYNN. In the House wing—one where the House Appropriations Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee are located, and one in the central portion of the building; so that, when staff members work at night or on Sundays, they can use those elevators at a time when the man who operates the elevator is off duty.

Senator ELLENDER. Is that a freight elevator?

Mr. LYNN. No; a passenger elevator.

Senator ELLENDER. And self-operating?

Mr. LYNN. Self-operating.

Senator ELLENDER. And why were they put in there?

Mr. LYNN. Because the staffs of those Committees work a great deal at night.

Senator ELLENDER. And it was just for their accomodation?

Mr. LYNN. For their accomodation.

Senator ELLENDER. And, although it was put in there to accomodate nightworkers, yet you have a dayman to operate it?

Mr. LYNN. That is correct.

Senator ELLENDER. Why is that? Why put extra employees in there to do that?

Mr. LYNN. A good many of the Members of the House do not like push-button elevators, but want them manually controlled.

Senator ELLENDER. I know.

Senator CHAVEZ. Why put them in there originally?

ACCOMMODATION FOR MEMBERS WORKING NIGHTS

Senator ELLENDER. The point is, Senator Chavez, those two elevators were put in there for the accommodation of Congressmen who worked at night.

Mr. LYNN. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. Notwithstanding that, they are operated all day and you have put a man on to operate them.

Senator CHAVEZ. I have used the freight elevator at the Senate Office Building at night when I could not get an elevator and I had to push a button, but during the day I see men running them.

Senator ELLENDER. I do, too. As I said, it is a small matter, but it just shows you how your payrolls increase around this Capitol.

Senator CHAVEZ. If you have a push-button elevator, there must have been a reason for it. There is no reason to have a man running the elevator. That is the point I am trying to bring out. It might be necessary to have a man, but they should not have that kind of elevator.

Mr. HENLOCK. The 2 elevators Mr. Lynn referred to in the Capitol were not originally installed as self-operating type, but were converted to self-operation at an expenditure of thirty-odd thousand dollars for the 2 elevators—to make it possible to operate them either with or without an attendant.

Senator CHAVEZ. I am talking about the Senate.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what I had in mind.

Senator CHAVEZ. That is in the north wing.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Caraway may have something to say about that.

Mr. CARAWAY. We use that man quite a bit. He is assigned to that particular car, but when one of the other boys is late or fails to show up we use him on the passenger cars so that we will not have to close down. We have no extra people to run cars.

Senator CHAVEZ. Then that elevatorman is an emergency man?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; we call on him quite often.

Senator ELLENDER. Or are all of the employees provided for in the law, or can you simply obtain appropriations and employ more people?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes; there is a basic law of 1942 that charge the Architect of the Capitol under the Senate Rules Committee with the structural, mechanical, and domestic care of the building and the employing of all necessary services other than police.

Senator ELLENDER. Well, it is something like the Sergeant at Arms in the Senate, you have got the number of employees and their duties are specified in the law.

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Am I correct in that?

Mr. HENLOCK. Not specified individually, but in the collective sense. In other words, they can only do those duties prescribed by the 1942 statute. They must be engaged in structural, mechanical, or domestic care of the building. Most of their salaries are fixed under the Classification Act.

Senator ELLENDER. But the number is——

Mr. HENLOCK. Controlled by your Appropriations Committees.

Senator ELLENDER. And you do not have to have a special law passed to add other employees.

Mr. HENLOCK. That is right.

Senator CHAVEZ. If we add \$40,000 additional for salaries he can employ up to that.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes; I understand.

SELECTION OF ELEVATOR OPERATORS

Mr. LYNN. As you know, Senator, the elevator operators are not selected by the Architect of the Capitol, but by the patronage committees of the House and the Senate. After their selection I then appoint them as elevator operators.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand. The number of those is fixed by statute.

Mr. HENLOCK. Only in the same way you mentioned with respect to the other employees—we are allowed so much money.

Senator ELLENDER. I am saying that the so-called patronage employees that are selected by the Senate, the number is fixed by statute.

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I am sure of that.

Senator CHAVEZ. You make an estimate as to so many elevator boys, so many policemen, and so many of this and so many of that.

Senator ELLENDER. We revised that last year. Senator Saltonstall; you remember that.

Senator SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. We classified all of them.

Mr. HENLOCK. You authorized an adjustment in the base pay of elevator operators, but you do not specify in the law 28 elevator operators, such as you do in the case of employees of the Senate or the House. You allow us \$50,000, or whatever amount is necessary to cover the salaries of the required number of elevator operators.

Senator ELLENDER. That is the Capitol, but what I had in mind were those designated as Senate employees.

Mr. HENLOCK. As distinguished from employees under the Architect.

Senator ELLENDER. The Secretary of the Senate organization; that is what I am talking about.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Senator MUNDT. How much additional are you asking for the two men?

Mr. HENLOCK. \$4,840, or \$2,420 each, which is the lowest rate under the classification act.

Senator MUNDT. That is the base pay?

Mr. HENLOCK. Base pay, initial employing rate.

ADDITIONAL COFFEE SHOP SPACE

There is one other item covered by a supplemental estimate that affects the Senate, and the Senate Rules Committee asked us to submit that item, \$4,250 to provide additional accommodations for the coffee shop in the Senate Office Building. Adjacent to that shop there is a small room used by the carpenter shop as an office, and a small air-conditioning utility room, and they will be rearranged and made available for use by the Senate restaurant.

Senator MUNDT. How many additional people will that add?

Mr. HENLOCK. Do you mean how many more will it accommodate?

Senator MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. CARAWAY. We will add on about 12 or 14 feet to the length of the restaurant.

Senator MUNDT. That is the one in the basement?

Mr. CARAWAY. That is right.

Senator ELLENDER. Why was not that done when you built it sometime ago? That was recently built, was it not?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes; it was recently built.

Senator ELLENDER. Why was that addition not put in then?

Mr. CARAWAY. I suppose they thought this would take care of the load, but it does not.

Senator ELLENDER. You will have to break down a lot of construction you put in recently, will you not?

Mr. CARAWAY. We will have to move the air-conditioning unit; yes, sir.

Mr. HENLOCK. Which would have had to be done anyhow.

Senator ELLENDER. Thank you.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Mr. HENLOCK. That completes our legislative items. In the judiciary section of the bill, two items come under the Architect of the Capitol. One is for the care of the Supreme Court Building and grounds, for which we did not ask for any increases for 1954. The House allowed us, therefore, the same amount as we had for 1953. But just the night before last Mr. Lynn received a request from the Chief Justice of the United States in which he asked that a request be conveyed to you, as chairman, and I believe you now have the letter containing the request. Shall I read the letter?

Senator MUNDT. Yes.

Mr. HENLOCK (reading):

CONVERSION OF SUPREME COURT ELEVATORS

Last evening the Chief Justice of the United States requested that I confer with you to see if an amount of \$10,000 might be added to the appropriation item of \$174,100, for the care of the Supreme Court Building and grounds, under the Architect of the Capitol, for the fiscal year 1954, to enable one of the elevators in the Supreme Court Building to be converted from the present type signal control to automatic pushbutton-type control so that it might be operated either with or without an attendant.

The Chief Justice advises that the Justices find it necessary from time to time to engage in work in their offices at night or on Sundays when no operators are on duty, and that conversion of one of the elevators to permit its operation by automatic pushbutton control would enable the Justices themselves to use the converted elevator at hours when no attendant is on duty.

Under the proposed amount of \$10,000 there would be provided a new selector, new control equipment, new wiring, new operating panel in the cab, changes in the existing automatic door operating equipment, and installation of a mechanically operated leading edge on the car door.

The item is therefore respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Senator MUNDT. Did they make this request to the House? The building has been there a long time. Did they make this presentation to the House committee where it should originate?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, Mr. Chairman. This request was made to Mr. Lynn on July 23.

Senator MUNDT. It seems to me requests of that kind should originate in the House, unless there was an emergency.

Senator CHAVEZ. If we put a pushbutton elevator in there, they will have a man running it in no time.

Mr. LYNN. This is just for night use.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what the House elevator is for, too, you know.

Senator MUNDT. I do not know why they did not go to the House with these requests, instead of coming over here at the last minute.

CONVERSION TO ALTERNATING CURRENT

Mr. LYNN. The reason for asking for it at this time is because a contract was let recently to convert the building to 60-cycle alternating current and it was thought that the elevator ought to be changed from manual to automatic push-button operation while the work on the entire building was being done.

Senator CHAVEZ. They knew that that work was going to be done, but they did not present it to the House where it really should have been presented.

Mr. LYNN. I appreciate that. I do not think it occurred to the Chief Justice until this time.

Mr. HENLOCK. We were asked to present the letter.

Senator MUNDT. You were asked to present the letter, and you have done it.

Senator ELLENDER. For the Supreme Court care of building and grounds, there is an item of \$174,100. Does that include the lights and everything else, or is that extra?

Mr. HENLOCK. About 90 percent of the \$174,100 covers the salaries of 37 employees required for the physical care of the building and grounds and equipment.

Senator ELLENDER. Thirty-seven employees.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes. These employees must also operate the mechanical equipment. There is an electrical substation, an air-conditioning and refrigeration system, and heating and ventilating equipment, all of which must be operated and maintained on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

Senator CHAVEZ. This is the custodial force also?

Mr. HENLOCK. This only covers the structural and mechanical force; it does not take in the domestic force.

Senator ELLENDER. Why on a 24-hour-a-day basis?

Mr. HENLOCK. Because we must have heat in the building on a 24-hour basis, and must have attendants to operate the heating equipment. Likewise, we must have lighting in the building on a 24-hour basis.

We, of course, do not have men like carpenters and plumbers on night duty.

Senator MUNDT. Can any of those night men run an elevator?

Mr. HENLOCK. In an emergency, I understand either they or the guards do leave their duties long enough to perform that service.

COURT OF CLAIMS BUILDING

Mr. Chairman, the law requires the Architect of the Capitol to submit estimates for the Court of Claims as approved by the chief judge of that court, and for the United States Supreme Court Building as approved by the Chief Justice of the United States.

Senator MUNDT. Very good.

Mr. HENLOCK. With respect to the Court of Claims building, which is located at 17th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., the Architect of the Capitol has had the structural and mechanical care of that building for over 50 years, ever since it has been occupied by the court. The building itself is about 100 years old.

There is an item of \$233,300 that was submitted to the House committee, for constructing an addition to the rear building of the Court of Claims, which would provide 1 additional hearing room and 22 additional offices. The item was not allowed by the House, but, at the request of the chief judge of the court, is resubmitted for Senate consideration.

Senator CHAVEZ. What is the condition of that building now, structurally?

Mr. LYNN. Structurally the walls are good and sound.

Senator CHAVEZ. Good old-fashioned construction?

Mr. LYNN. But the upper portion of the building is in a hazardous condition. Its ceilings are of wood lath and plaster and constitute a fire hazard.

Senator CHAVEZ. And it is 100 years old?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Senator CHAVEZ. The walls look fine. They should hold all right.

Mr. LYNN. That building was constructed for the Corcoran Art Gallery.

Senator MUNDT. Mr. Lynn, the chairman of this committee and all the rest of the members, at least the chairman, has found himself in the position of being a moderator between two groups of judges down there in the Court of Claims, one of which says that this is a fine idea, and the other that it is no good at all, that this is just a waste of money and that they should have a whole new building. And there seems to be great disagreement. There is a split verdict down there of what ought to be done at the Court of Claims.

Senator ELLENDER. I am ready to act.

Senator MUNDT. It seems to me that one of the first essentials, with due deference to you and the committee, is to get a unanimous verdict as to what should be done with the building.

Senator ELLENDER. One thing I wanted to ask and be sure of is that in the amount that you are asking to operate your organization, the additional amount that you are asking over 1953, is to pay for ingrade promotions and to provide for two employees that are asked for by my good friend Mr. Caraway here.

Mr. LYNN. Yes; in the Senate Office Building.

Senator CHAVEZ. This is off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator MUNDT. Let me ask if there was anything you wanted to say in addition?

NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. HENLOCK. In line with what Senator Chavez was saying, I do not know its exact status, but Senator Purtell of the Senate Rules Committee did ask us to prepare a draft that would authorize the expenditure of not to exceed \$20,000 of existing funds on hand from the appropriation heretofore provided for an additional Senate Office Building, and I understood he was going to have some discussion with your committee as to whether the Senate wanted to expend that amount at this time to prepare a new set of preliminary plans and estimates for a building that would be designed primarily to provide additional office accommodations, such as was suggested be done in 1952.

Senator ELLENDER. A utility building instead of a monument.

Mr. LYNN. The exterior design would, of course, have to fit in with the design of the Capitol and other neighboring buildings.

Mr. HENLOCK. Whether Senator Purtell intends to carry the item further with your committee, I cannot say.

Senator MUNDT. We will take that up in executive session.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Caraway, did you have anything to present to us?

Senator ELLENDER. He wants those two employees.

Mr. CARAWAY. I want a few more, too, Senator. I have a list here prepared of some increases in grades and 4 or 5 extra employees.

Senator ELLENDER. You mean other than the two mentioned?

BUREAU OF STANDARDS RECOMMENDATION

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes. I want another electrician because the Bureau of Standards recommended that we keep one of our electricians on the elevators exclusively. He is not to do electrical work.

Senator ELLENDER. Why?

Mr. CARAWAY. To keep the elevators in repair so that they are running all the time and in safe condition.

Senator ELLENDER. What has the Bureau of Standards to do with this?

Mr. CARAWAY. They have control over the Government elevators, I suppose. Is that right?

Mr. LYNN. We call upon the Bureau of Standards for technical information quite frequently.

Mr. HENLOCK. It was simply a recommendation on their part.

Senator ELLENDER. I see. It is not necessary.

Mr. HENLOCK. They have no jurisdiction over our elevators or elevator personnel. They only offer advice, when their advice is sought.

USE OF AUTOMOBILES

Senator ELLENDER. Are there any additional automobiles to what you had the last time?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. I mean in your organization. You have the same number of automobiles?

Mr. HENLOCK. The Office of the Architect by law is provided with one automobile from its funds and has been provided with such an automobile for many years.

Senator ELLENDER. How about the one for Mr. Cook?

Mr. HENLOCK. One was made available to some extent, as you remember, from the Senate cars. That car does not belong to the Architect.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand. Is that automobile still operated by Mr. Cook?

Mr. HENLOCK. I understand he uses it very seldom. As a rule, he goes back and forth with the House physician and others.

Senator ELLENDER. Has he a car of his own besides this one?

Mr. HENLOCK. Do you mean a personally owned car?

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. HENLOCK. No; he does not own a car.

Senator ELLENDER. Does he get his gasoline from the Sergeant at Arms?

Mr. LYNN. He buys every bit of gasoline used.

Senator CHAVEZ. What about Admiral Calver? Does he come under you for automobiles and so forth?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir.

Senator CHAVEZ. I understand you furnish him a car.

Mr. HENLOCK. His chauffeur is paid for from the Capitol Building funds.

Senator CHAVEZ. But the automobiles are under his direction?

Mr. LYNN. That is correct.

Senator CHAVEZ. Do you know how many he has that are furnished by Congress?

Mr. LYNN. I really do not. Mr. Henlock said something about two.

Mr. HENLOCK. I understand there is one, I believe, from the Navy. Whether that is used regularly or not, I do not know.

Senator ELLENDER. He has a standby automobile; that is what it is.

Mr. HENLOCK. We have no record of automobiles for the Senate or the House.

Senator CHAVEZ. Thank you.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF METAL DRAWERS FOR SENATE DOCUMENT ROOM

Senator ELLENDER. May I ask one more question about these metal drawers. Do you recall how many were installed when that was first up, originally set up?

Mr. HENLOCK. No; I do not know.

Senator ELLENDER. I notice you want 1,500 more. For how long a time will that take care of us?

Mr. HENLOCK. The Secretary of the Senate could not make a prediction on that. All he knows is that in January they will have filled up all they have.

Senator ELLENDER. The reason I ask is instead of getting 1,500, it might be enough to get 500.

Mr. HENLOCK. It is only a case of buying the drawers. The cases in which they are to be used are already installed.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand, but you could buy 500 just as cheap as you could 1,500.

Mr. HENLOCK. The smaller the number, of course, the smaller the expenditure. We have submitted the item, Senator, in the manner requested by the Secretary of the Senate, who certifies to its necessity.

Senator ELLENDER. All right.

Senator MUNDT. If that concludes everything that needs to be said, the Chair expresses its appreciation to you for coming over on Sunday to have the hearings. I would like to say that the whole record will be made available to the press. We do not want the impression to go out that there was anything off the record here, and they will have access to the full printed record.

Thank you very much.

Senator MUNDT. The following letter has been supplied and will be inserted in the record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1953.

HON. FOREST A. HARNESS,
Sergeant at Arms, United States Senate.

DEAR MR. HARNESS: In compliance with your request for an estimate for certain items to be used in the Radio-TV Press Gallery, the following is submitted:

Cost of bookcases and other cabinets to replace those now in use.....	\$500. 00
Additional carpeting, made and laid.....	587. 50
2 additional steel file cabinets, 4-drawer with lock, walnut finish, \$124.70 each.....	249. 40
4 additional leather couches, 78-inch, \$375 each.....	1, 500. 00
Total.....	2, 836. 90

Very truly yours,

C. A. BOTTOLFSEN,
Deputy Sergeant at Arms.

(Thereupon, at 5:10 p. m., Sunday, July 26, 1953, the hearing was called.)

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